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Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1860.

A EDITION.

We publish one edition of TWENTY THOUSAND copies of our to-day's issue, and can fill all orders at our counting room. Single copies in wrappers may be had ready for mailing.

FRANK BLAIR'S APPOINTMENTS—A CHANGE.

The appointments of Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., published in this paper a few days since, commencing at Waterloo, Monroe Co., Oct. 5th, have been postponed about one week. A new list of days for the various meetings will be announced in a day or two. Papers which published the original list are requested to notice this change.

Political Meetings in the Eighth District.

Hon. B. L. Phillips and William Bross, Esq., of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, will address the people of the Eighth Congressional District on the political issues of the day at the following times and places. Republicans at the several places designated are respectfully requested to advertise and make arrangements for the meetings:

Dover	Bureau County	Oct. 11
Princeton	"	" 12
Wyanet	"	" 13
Sheffield	"	" 15
Mineral Point	Henry "	" 16
Cambridge	"	" 17
Annawan	"	" 18
Victoria	Knox "	" 19
Knoxville	"	" 20
Farmington	Fulton "	" 22
Lewistown	"	" 23
Canton	"	" 24
Pekin	Tazewell "	" 25
Washington	"	" 26
Metamora	Woodford "	" 27
Lacon	Marshall "	" 29
Henry	"	" 30
Chillicothe	Peoria "	" 31

Norman Kreismann's Appointments.

Hon. Norman Kreismann, Esq., will address his fellow citizens on political topics at the following times and places:

Lemont	Marshall County	Oct. 3
Spring Bay	Woodford County	" 4
Metamora	"	" 5
Washington	Tazewell "	" 6
Pekin	"	" 8
Mackinaw Dells	"	" 9
Tremont	"	" 10
Mackinaw	"	" 11
Delavan	"	" 12
Clarksville	"	" 13
Lincoln	Logan "	" 15
Atlanta	"	" 16
Bloomington	McLean "	" 17
Normal	"	" 18
Funk's Grove	"	" 19
Shirley	"	" 20
Sugar Grove	"	" 22
Mackinaw	Tazewell "	" 23
Tremont	"	" 24
Pekin	"	" 25
Washington	"	" 26
Metamora	Woodford "	" 27
Lacon	Marshall "	" 29
Henry	"	" 30
Chillicothe	Peoria "	" 31

Mr. Kreismann will speak in Greene County on the 21st, and Calhoun County on the 24th, at places to be announced hereafter.

Appointments of Hon. H. C. Babcock and Dona Pratt.

Hon. Robert C. Babcock and Dona Pratt, of Ohio, will address the people of Illinois on political topics at the following times and places:

Lawrenceville	Lawrence Co.	October 25
Palestine	"	" 26
Martin, White Co.		" 27
Carmi, White Co.		October 29
Fairfield, Wayne Co.		" 30
Olney, Richland Co.		October 31
Newton	Jasper Co.	November 1
Paris, Edgar Co.		" 2
Charleston, Coles Co.		October 31
Mattoon, Coles Co.		November 1
Shelbyville		" 2

Mr. Lovejoy's Appointments.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy will address the people of Illinois on political topics at the following times and places:

Preston, Livingston Co.		October 25
Pontiac, " "		" 26
Joliet, Will Co.		" 27
Lockport, " "		" 29
Somonauk, Lawrence Co.		" 30
Sandwich, Marion Co.		" 31
Plano, Christian Co.		November 1
Aurora, Kane Co.		" 2

Mr. Lovejoy will speak at Racine, Wisconsin, on Tuesday, the 16th.

GOV. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

We publish a large edition of our to-day's issue, presenting to our readers the carefully prepared verbatim report of Gov. Seward's speech of yesterday, which should find its way into all the Republican homes of the North-west and the country at large, or rather into the hands of all who desire light on the great issues of the day.

Of the speech, as compared with those of Gov. Seward delivered at various points before immense assemblies, during his present tour through the North-west, it may be said that its effect in this city was not equal to that of the speech delivered at Galena, while in the excellence of its literature and grandeur of its logic it was far superior to any of the others; *thirty-two hundred* Republicans on twenty-seven cars, of whom eight hundred and sixty were uniformed Wide Awakes.

When this train passed Urbana, six hundred Republicans who had bought tickets were left behind, and four hundred at Kankakee for want of room. Such a body of standing room could be found on the cars.

Splendid trains came in on the Galena, the Burlington, and the Northwestern roads. Full and heavy trains came in on the Milwaukee road. The entire attendance from abroad yesterday was so large that we can afford to be severely correct in our estimates. Had the entire crowd been turned into an enclosure, not less than seventy-five thousand tickets would have been required to let them in.

Gov. Seward and others agree that the rally in point of numbers is not surpassed or equalled by any one of the many which they have seen, and here a word deserves to be said of the character of this turn-out, as was manifest to all who watched the countenances of the endless ocean procession of yesterday. These were all solemn—a grand, philosophical, logical effort, condensing into the compass of a single speech the whole argument involved in the issue of the campaign.

It will rank among the foremost efforts of American oratory. It constitutes the grand banquet of his Western tour to which his later preceding speeches were but foretastes.

A party whose principles produce such advocates, is founded on right, and its efforts must be crowned with triumph.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	30,345	19,200
Wheat, bush.	108,000	67,000
Corn, bush.	166,125	39,500
Oats, bush.	58,000	2,000
Barley, bush.	19,711	2,000
Rye, bush.	11,000	2,000

The total receipts of Flour and Grain since the 1st of January last, compare with 1859 as follows:

	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls.	1,0[illegible]4	78,272
Wheat, bush.	3,[illegible]6,000	2,[illegible]4,000
Corn, bush.	11,[illegible]5,415	4,041,000
Oats, bush.	1,[illegible]0,000	1,[illegible]0,000
Barley, bush.	2[illegible]0,000	2[illegible]0,000
Rye, bush.	2[illegible]0,000	2[illegible]0,000

Reducing the Flour to bushels, the total amount of Grain received here since the 1st of January amounts to 26,880,972 bushels, against 12,428,473 bushels received during the corresponding period in 1859.

Governor Seward at Lincoln's Home.

Gov. Seward and suite passed through Springfield *en route* to Chicago from St. Louis, stopping there fifteen minutes. Gov. Seward was met on arrival of the train by Mr. Lincoln and Judge Trumbull, both of whom shook hands with the Governor in the most cordial manner, and introduced others. A crowd of 1,500 citizens hastily collected to greet him, whom he addressed as follows:

Ah, allow me to say that in Kansas, I said; I am happy to express on behalf of the party with whom I am traveling, our gratitude [illegible] acknowledgment for the kind and generous reception at the home of your fellow citizen, [illegible] received and honored candidate for the CHIEF MAGISTRACY of the United States. [Cheers.] If there is in any part of the country a deeper interest felt in the election than there is in any other part, it is part of society to have, where he has lived a life of usefulness, where he is surrounded by the companions of his labors and his public services, the [illegible] to interest his neighbors more deeply. We are happy to report to you that, although we have traveled over a large part of the country, we have found no doubtful States. [Applause.]

You initially expect that I should say something with the tone and disposition of the people of New York. The Queen City of New York will give a generous, cheerful and effective support to your cause. Associated as she is with your fellow citizens and business connections, I have been engaged from the beginning to measure this journey and form both an opinion and a judgment. I shall find my reasons to account that the majority which the State of New York will give for the Republican candidates will be in full keeping with her character. [Cheers.]

The State of New York never fails—never falters. She has been committed from the beginning, and she will be to the end, under all circumstances, true to the principles of the Republican party. She voted to establish that party at Saratoga in 1856. She voted to secure the election of Governor Seward. She has never failed to vote each year for the candidates of the party, and she will not fail now. She has known intimately for a quarter of a century the character of the man for whom she is to vote on this Great occasion, and when you behold in him his long [illegible] in the public service, his [illegible] and his [illegible] you will find that the State of New York will be true to the Great Republican cause, and will give a majority of not less than [illegible] votes for the Republican candidates. [Loud cheers.]

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THE REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.

Grand Rally of the People.

75,000 STRANGERS IN CHICAGO.

Monster Excursion Trains.

10,000 WIDE AWAKES.

500 Mounted Rangers.

THE ESCORT TO GOV. SEWARD.

Scenes at the Grand Stand.

SPEECH OF GOV. SEWARD.

Two Mass Meetings at Once.

THE GATHERING AT THE WIGWAM.

Speeches of Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Gen. Nye and Hon. C. B. Lines.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

Three Miles of Illuminated Republicanism.

Presentation of the Prize Banner.

LIBERTYVILLE, LAKE CO., TAKES THE COLORS.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday was a success beyond the expectation of the most sanguine Republican of our city. Every one knew the esteem in which the noble Senator from New York was held by the lovers of Freedom in the North-west, and the fitness of making the occasion of his visit to Chicago the strong fortress of Republicanism in the North-west, an ovation which in numbers and spirit should amply attest how firmly the standard Gov. Seward has helped to rear, is placed and sustained among our Republican hosts.

As a leading and desired feature, the day and evening were the perfection of weather, and every ray most favorable for the success of the proceedings and demonstrations of which each. There were many arrivals by the evening trains of Monday, but the rush began when the 10[illegible] excursion trains from East, West, North and South poured in upon our city, the Republicans and Wide Awakes of our own and adjoining States in delegations splendid in numbers, ardent in zeal, and equipped for an ovation whose success throughout will ever be remembered among the political annals of the Northwest.

The Chicago Wide Awake Club [illegible] 1100 Wide Awakes at the Central Depot, and escorted them to their hall, where they made their headquarters. Among these companies were the Michigan City Club, 125 strong; the Springfield Club, numbering 200; the Batavia with 100 Boys, and the Decatur, Mendota, Sandwich-Urbana, Oneida, and others. The Michigan City Club attracted special attention by their wide awake style and fine drill. The Batavia and Springfield turned out handsomely. The Chicago Wide Awake Club illuminated the entire front of their building, and spared neither pains or expense to receive their guests in a wide awake way. We might mention the Mendota Jew Bono Band, which attracted crowds and made much merriment by their unique playing and instruments.

Some of these excursion trains were among the largest ever made up in Illinois. Our city sent to the grand rally at Springfield a few weeks since thirty-six loaded cars. The Springfield senatorial district returned the compliment yesterday with *twenty-seven cars* in addition to *sufficient*, three on a seat, aisles filled and platforms occupied by men who rode this all night, hundreds on the top of the cars; *thirty-two hundred* Republicans on twenty-seven cars, of whom eight hundred and sixty were uniformed Wide Awakes.

The Mounted Rangers paraded through the streets in large force, and terminated their duty of escort and the tremendous cheering which hailed Gov. Seward's appearance on the speaker's stand. The spectacle presented was a remarkable one. The wide street was densely packed, the adjoining roofs, and windows opening on Market street were filled, and the adjoining Wigwam at that time held not less than ten thousand people, since it had been announced that well known favorite speakers would address the crowd there, simultaneously with the speech of Gov. Seward in the open air.

The Mayor introduced Gov. Seward to the vast throng, who received him as he came forward with tumultuous applause, taken up and prolonged, rising again, and again, from the vast area of upturned countenances in most respectable style. Upon the platform were distinguished strangers from abroad, and a few ladies.

Gov. Seward's voice proved him admirably adapted, considering the fatigue and labor he is undergoing, for his called for, and he held throughout the afternoon a fixed crowd of from six to ten thousand persons, marshed by the compass of his voice. Outside of these the same fascinated, and came and went as the thousands could not hear them at least gratified themselves by seeing Gov. Seward, and will be now the text of the satisfaction of the occasion from reading Gov. Seward to-day, as the careful labors of our phonographic reporters enable them to do.

GOV. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Gov. Seward was greeted as he came forward with enthusiastic and long continued cheers. Resolution follows:

Hall to the State of Illinois! whose free roads form the spinal column of that system of internal continental trade which surpasses all the foreign commerce of the country, and has no parallel or competitor in any other country on the face of the globe.

Hail Chicago! the heart which supplies life to the great system of vitality! Chicago, the last and most wonderful of all the marvellous creations of civilization in North America.

Hail to this council chamber of the great Republican party! justly adapted by its vastness and its simplicity to its great purposes—the hall where the representatives of freemen passed that creed of Republican faith, which carries healing for the relief of a distracted nation. Woe! woe! be to him who shall add to or shall subtract one word from that simple, sublime, truthful, beneficent creed.

Hail to the representatives of the Republican party, chosen here by the Republicans of the United States, and placed upon the platform of that creed. Happy shall he be who shall give them his suffrage. If he be an old man, he shall show the virtue of wisdom acquired by experience; if he be a young man, he shall rise at his coming years, toll his fellow men with pride, that he voted for Abraham Lincoln.

Fellow-citizens, that Republican creed is nevertheless no partisan creed. It is a National creed, because it is the embodiment of the one life-sustaining, life-expanding idea of the American republic. What is the idea more or less than simply this: That civilization is to be maintained and carried on upon this continent by Federal States, based upon the principles of free soil, free labor, free speech, equal rights and universal education. [Loud applause.]

Fellow Citizens, this is no new idea. This idea had its first utterance, and the boldest and clearest, if not the most eloquent, that ever uttered, in the very first words which were spoken by this nation when it came before the world, took its place upon the stage of human action, and declared its independence to the world. God and its confidence of the approval of mankind; declaring that henceforth it held those to be its enemies, who should oppose its work, and those to be its friends who should maintain with them relations of peace. That utterance was the simple assertion of the self-evident truths to be self evident—that all men are created equal, and have inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This great national idea has been working out its fruits ever since. Its work is seen in the perfect acceptance of it by eighteen of the thirty free States of the Union—by a majority of the thirty-three, if Kansas is to be considered out. It is asserting itself in the establishment of free States over the old idea of slave, as it has revolutionized all of Western and Southern Europe. Way is this idea so effective? It is because it is the simple, burning, distinguishable thought of human action, penetrating the world and developing the [illegible] of mankind; declaring that henceforth it held those to be its enemies, who should oppose its work, and those to be its friends who should maintain with them relations of peace. That free labor, free soil, free speech, equal rights and universal education are the best means of importing African barbarians; or of taking their children or descendants in this country to build up and people great free States in the Pacific Ocean? Would they not, on the contrary, secure to the rightful, natural, healthful, and only beneficial growth of human society, the free labor of free men, the minds, the thoughts, the wills, the purposes, the ambitions of enlightened free men, such as we find ourselves to be? Why would it not receive all who claimed to aid in such services as these, whether they were born on this soil, or were cradled in foreign lands?

The effect of this habit arising from the presence of slavery, is to produce a vast of moral courage among the people and an independence of character and opinion in the matter of thought, however, the fault of the people. This lack of moral courage is chiefly the fault of the political and commercial men of the people. In every other State in the United States, and for every seat in Congress, the people might select men apparently as brave, as truthful, as fearless and as free as Oren Jennings's Applegate.

You may fill the halls of Congress with men from all the free States who seem to be as reliable as Oren Lovejoy's; but on the disapproval of the slavery basis by the ball they begin to waver and fall. They retire. They suffer themselves to be demoralized; and they return to denounce the people. Slavery never hesitates to raise the clangor of the trumpets to terrify the field.

Slavery has, too, another argument for the timid than terror; it is power. The concentration of slavery gives it a four-ul political power as the [illegible] long it has been the controlling power in the executive departments of the Government. Slavery uses that power, as might be expected—to punish those who oppose it, to reward those who serve it. All representatives are naturally ambitious; all representatives like fame; if they do not like pecuniary rewards they like the distinctions of place. They like to be popular. When the people are deserted and he who is constant becomes offensive and obnoxious; he loses position and the party chooses some other representative who will be less obnoxious. Those demoralized representatives inculcate among the people promiscuous lessons and example themselves by adopting temporizing. They compromise so far, if possible, as to save place and a show of principle; they save themselves first and let freedom take what remains.

A community thus demoralized by its representatives is fearful of considering the subject of slavery at all. It does not like to look broadly upon its record; it does not dare to look forward to see what are to be the consequences of errors. It desires peace and quiet. We all assume in a moment what fearful sacrifices have been made under the influence of this demoralization of the free government.

The first act of demoralization is to surrender the Territory of Arkansas and the Territory of Missouri to slavery, and also by implication the Territory of Minnesota, a vast area acquired by purchase from France, that lay south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude and west of the State of Missouri, and dedicated to freedom. That was abandoned to slavery to take it if she could get it; and the Administration and the party of the United States, with scarcely a protest from the people, went on to favor its occupancy by slavery. As a legitimate consequence of that act, and on the part of the national government—for it was a practical refusal, or neglect—to admit Kansas into the Union because she would not accept slavery.

After this demoralization had been carried out in these practical measures, what right had the nation to be surprised when the President and the Senate refused to admit Utah because in which in no previous year, either of them would have dared to assert—that this Constitution of theirs is not a Constitution of liberty, but also is a Constitution of human bondage; that slavery is the normal condition of the American people on each acre of the domain of the United States not organized into States; that we say, that wherever this banner of ours, this star-spangled banner, whose glories we celebrate so rightfully, floats, that banner is almost over a national ship or a national Territory, there is a land not of freedom, but of slavery!

Kansas has fallen! Kansas has fallen before the slave power, but which I will never before mentioned, but which I will now! Horace Mann, one of the noblest champions of freedom on this continent, confessed to me, after the passage of the slavery laws of that year, that he despaired of the cause of humanity. In 1854, after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, without pausing a moment, with a considerable thunder storm would do in the nation, there was only one man left, who hoped against the prevailing demoralization and who entered and sustained the struggle, and that man in his zeal was not a prediction just, was afterwards betrayed so far by his zeal that he became ultimately a worshipper of the power on the gallows. That was John Brown. [Sensation.] The first and only time I ever saw him was when he called upon me after the suppression of the Missouri Compromise, and asked me what I thought of the future. I said I was disheartened and disappointed. I had no reverence, but it was an anchor hope. He said, "Never up, Governor; the people of Kansas will not accept slavery; Kansas will never be a slave State." [Great applause.]

I took then, a deliberate survey of the broad field; I considered all; I examined and considered all the political forces which were operating by my observation. I saw that freedom in the future States of this continent, was the necessity of their age, and of this country. I saw that our establishment of this as a Republic, representative of the rights of human nature, was the cause of the whole world; and I saw that the time had come when the people would rise and assert their rights, and that they would be successful. I saw that slavery must be overthrown, and I believed that it might be necessary and might be right at the same time, or on some occasion, but that such occasions were always a good way off from themselves; especially, how natural was it, when the whole Christian Church, with all its sects, bent itself to the support of the slave power, urging the claim of slavery for the cause of the Union.

How extensive this proscription for the sake and in the name of union, has been and is to this day, you will see at once when I tell you that there is not in this whole Republic, from one end of it to the other, a man who declares that slavery shall not be extended, who can secure at the hands of his country, any part in the administration of its government, any part in the Union Custom House, or a Postmaster in a rural district, to a Secretary of State, a Minister to a foreign country, or a Postmaster of the United States. How could you expect that a people, every one of whom is born with a possible chance, and a fair expectation of being something—perhaps President of the United States—to assent to the demoralization prosecuted by such means? And when it becomes a theory, for which a force is deprived of political, and an ecclesiastical sect to which he belongs, how could you expect that the members of the Christian churches could be bold enough to provoke the censure of the Christian world? Above all, our Constitution intended to give us a form of government, as we have always supposed, was to establish, and that it did give us a judiciary which cannot err, which must be infallible, and must not be disputed; and when the Judicial authority, which is the army and the navy, through the direction of the Executive power, to execute its judgments and decrees, pronounced every appeal made for freedom is seditious, that every appeal made in defence of liberty is treason, and the natural sympathy we feel for the oppressed is to be punished as a crime, while that body is unwilling, or at least unable to bring to punishment one single culprit out of the thousands of crimes in not a Constitution of liberty, but also

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1860.

WHAT THEY MEAN.

The thronging thousands who filled our streets yesterday, answering with joyful shouts other thousands, have a deep and settled purpose that they would accomplish by the demonstration of which they were a part. They came, first, to listen to the advice and carry away the words of an eloquent statesman who has led the way in the march of the liberal army, and to testify their eagerness for comprehensive reforms in the National Government, which shall displace Slavery as a ruling power, put the wants and wishes of the laboring white man in place of the commands of the breeders of black men for a market, set in motion the wheels and hammers of domestic industry, relieve the country from the odium of national propagandism of Slavery, and preserve to numberless generations yet unborn the blessings of that freedom of speech, that freedom of thought and that freedom of action with which the men of the North are, and all citizens of the Republic should be, endowed. These things are what brought seventy-five thousand men together in Chicago yesterday. These things, sacred to all lovers of human liberty, and to all promoters of national peace, happiness and prosperity, were blazoned all over the banners which were borne in the procession, were echoed in the shouts which went up from crowded masses, were the ideas which animated the speakers, and which gave breadth, strength and impressiveness to the most imposing spectacle that was ever seen in Illinois.

Men who have no faith in the vital presence of the Republican idea—who look upon the canvass as an evidence of the spread of fanaticism, or of the reaction against the corruptions of an unfaithful and shameless administration—may flatter themselves that the feeling which called together these thousands and scores of thousands from all parts of the Northwest, is evanescent, and that in a month it will subside. We view it as a rekindling of the patriotic fires of '76, as an earnest that the old feeling which declared the right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, is again aroused by the dangers which menace our institutions, and as a proof that the effort of the present will not be relaxed until the fundamental ideas of the Republic are again made the rule of action by all divisions of the governing power.

The demonstration yesterday, whether we consider the material of which it was made up, the earnestness, order and sobriety of those who shared therein, or the object that called the masses together, is an evidence that the realization of the Republican idea is but a few month's removed from this day. We are in the midst of a great, far-reaching, but peaceful revolution, the end of which is the dislodgement, from the high places, of the Slave Power. The goal is not far off, because November and a Republican victory are near.

ASPECTS OF THE CANVASS.

There is no longer any reason for believing that Douglas will get a single vote in the electoral college, and it is equally certain that Mr. Bell will not carry more than two States, or three at most, with a strong probability of his failing even in these. Since the visit of Douglas to Virginia, North Carolina and Baltimore, a strong, and, seemingly, an irresistible reaction has taken place in all the slaveholding States in favor of Breckinridge. This reaction is still in progress, and bids fair to sweep the entire South. In some of the States in which there was considerable Douglas enthusiasm a fortnight ago, the Douglas Electors have withdrawn from the field, and there are not enough of his supporters left to supply their places. In other States no ticket has been put into the field and none will be. In Missouri, a State that was conceded to Douglas by almost universal consent, his followers are stampeding to Breckinridge by hundreds. Even the newly elected Governor—elected as an out-and-out Douglas man—has openly announced himself for Breckinridge, Senator Green, who supported the Douglas nominations in the recent election in that State, is now in the field actively working for Breckinridge. The same is true of the other Missouri Senator—Polk. Our advices from Kentucky state that both Douglas and Bell are daily losing ground. A well informed gentleman just from that State assures us that Breckinridge will carry it without a doubt. His own county, which in the recent election gave Combs a majority of nearly eleven hundred, it is now ascertained will go for Breckinridge, by at least fourteen hundred majority. The vote of Combs, he said, was no test of party strength. The old gentleman was popular and poor, and had the sympathies of all classes, and thousands voted for him on this ground who differed from him politically, in to-to. The Douglas meetings in that State would be utter failures, as to numbers, were it not for the attendance of Bell men. The meeting addressed by the itinerant squatter at Louisville, on Saturday last, was composed almost wholly of Bell men. The Douglasites were nearly all from Indiana. It was thought at one time that Douglas would divert a sufficient number from the Democratic votes of Virginia to insure the State for Bell. But that result is no longer regarded as certain, or even as probable. In short the reaction is complete throughout the South.

Shrewd and well-informed men of all parties saw from the beginning that the contest must be narrowed down to Lincoln and Breckinridge, before its close. The nation is stirred to its profoundest depths upon a great issue—the prohibition or the protection of slavery in the territories. That is the great overshadowing issue of the canvass—that engages the thoughts and moves the hearts of the whole people of the United States. Lincoln and Breckinridge, of all the Presidential candidates, are representative men upon this issue. Squat. Sov. is not in the fight. It is an exploded humbug, and only used by its originator for the purpose of keeping up a din, as the Chinese beat their gongs on going into an engagement. The Bellceveretts ignore the great issue of the campaign altogether, and therefore have nothing to do with it except to help beat the gongs and increase the confusion. Without votes in the electoral college, with no real strength in the House or Senate, either in the event of an election by the people, or in its going into Congress, neither Douglas nor Bell stands the ghost of a chance, and will never be heard of after the day of election. There is but one way in which they can affect the result. It is possible, though by no means probable, that they may prevent an election by the people, and thus secure the election either of Breckinridge or Lane by Congress. That is the most they can hope to do. We ask the honest followers of these men, if it is not about time for them to withdraw from further participation in a farce which would be simply ridiculous were it not for the possibility that it may result in grave mischief? As the contest is solely between Lincoln and Breckinridge or Lane, why not claim a freeman's right, and choose between them?

Have the County Court Power to Naturalize?

Editors Press and Tribune:

The latest 2nd sections of the Naturalization Laws declare that any alien being, a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise:

"That he shall have declared on oath or affirmation, before the Supreme, Superior, District or Circuit Court of some one of the States or of the Territorial Districts of the United States, or a Circuit or District Court of the United States, or before the Clerk of either of such Courts, two years at least before his admission, that it was bona fide his intention to become a citizen," &c.

And then the 14th section declares, that

"Every court of record, in any individual State having common law jurisdiction, and a seal, and clerk or prothonotary shall be considered as a district court, within the meaning of this act," &c.

Then the 6th section declares that,

"An alien shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare, on oath or affirmation, before some one of the courts aforesaid, &c."

County courts are not courts of record having common law jurisdiction, as required in the 14th section above recited. If not, then where do county courts obtain jurisdiction?

[illegible]

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

The election for Senator and Representative in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan took place last Tuesday. The pro slavery candidate for Senator was elected by 68 majority, in that Democratic stronghold, and the Democratic candidate for Representative by 49. This is a Democratic loss since last year of more than 100 votes.

CONTINUAL CHANGES.—C. C. Davison of Honeoye Falls, N.Y., heretofore a strong American, is now for Lincoln and Hamlin.... Lysander Farrar, Esq., a well known lawyer of Rochester, N. Y., heretofore an unflinching Democrat has declared for Lincoln and Hamlin.... Dr. Joseph D. Friend, of Middletown, N. Y., American candidate for Congress in the Orange District, against the Republican nominee in 1858, has joined the Lincoln and Hamlin forces. ....Daniel Nichols, Esq., of West Chester, Penn., the home of John Hickman, hitherto a Douglas Democrat, has announced his determination to vote for Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin. Mr. Nichols is a capital stump speaker, and will be heard during the campaign.... Hon. Joseph Jackson, Ex-Mayor of Oshkosh, Wis., has just joined the Republican ranks. He has heretofore been an unwavering Democrat.

THE CATHOLICS ORDERED TO VOTE AGAINST COL. CURTIN.—The Boston *Pilot*, Catholic organ has issued its mandate to the Catholics of Pennsylvania, telling them not to disgrace their country (Ireland) by voting for Andy Curtin. While this movement is being made by the Catholics to defeat Col. Curtin, his opponent, for whose benefit this mandate is issued, is seeking an affiliation with the dark lantern party of that State. Can political mendacity reach a deeper depth?

A FORGERY NAILED.—Some three weeks since a letter appeared in the Macomb, McDonough Co. *Eagle*, purporting to be signed by John D. Moore, of that place, wherein he renounced Republicanism and declared for Douglas. Mr. Moore appears in a letter in the *Journal* of the same place, declaring the letter which appeared in the *Eagle* a bold, unblushing forgery. He is for Abe Lincoln and none other.

VALLANDIGHAM'S DISTRICT.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says its accounts from the Third District are such as to warrant the belief that Vallandigham will be beaten, and that staunch and honest Republican, Sam. Craighead, elected by a handsome majority.

—Douglas will wind up the canvass in Illinois. After election he'll think probably that he made his *conclusions from the wrong premises.*

HON. THOMAS EWING ON THE STUMP.—Hon. Thomas Ewing delivered an address on the political issues of the day, at Chillicothe, Ohio, on Saturday last. He had a very large and attentive audience, representing all parties. He reviewed hastily the positions of the several candidates for the Presidency, and declared Abraham Lincoln his choice for that high position, claiming to belong to no political party whatever. This calm and deliberate expression of a choice of the Republican candidate for the Presidency is no trifling testimonial, especially as it comes from so disinterested a statesman as Mr. Ewing.

—James T. Brady, the Breckinridge candidate for Governor of New York, said in his late Albany speech:

The hour of compromise is past! [Enthusiastic applause.] Douglas must by his strength in the canvass. And the probabilities are that he will not receive a single Electoral vote in a single State of the Union. [Laughter and Cheers.]

PERSONAL.

A. W. Buel of Detroit has been appointed Postmaster of that city, in place of H. N. Walker, troubled with the Squatter weakness.

—Mrs. Gell, the only daughter of the late Sir John Franklin, died a short time since.

—A London paper says Mr. Thackeray has in contemplation a magnum opus—a history of that Anna Augusta whom Dr. Johnson remembered as a "stately lady in black velvet and diamonds," and who touched him for the evil.

—The most pugnacious rowdy in New York, apparently, is Capt. Farnham, late of the Wanderer. He was going to shoot a man in the St. Nicholas bar-room, the other night, for a difference of opinion, but the police interfered and Farnham fled.

—The Hon. Charles C. Converse of Zanesville, died at Flushing, L. I., Sept. He was about fifty years of age. He was a native of Muskingum county, and for many years an eminent practitioner of the Zanesville bar. He was afterwards Speaker of the State Senate, Judge of the Muskingum Common Pleas, and for a short time held a seat on the Supreme bench of Ohio, which he was obliged to resign on account of ill-health.

—We regret to learn (Cleveland papers) that Hon. David Tod of Ohio, while on his way from his residence at Youngstown to Cleveland, was prostrated by a fit of apoplexy. He was taken to the house of his son in Cleveland, where he is receiving the careful attention of the best medical skill.

THE DECAYED BELLE AND THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

"How ugly!" cried Kate—little thinking the stricture
Was cutting herself rather more than her picture;
"Perhaps," quoth the artist, "the fact may be so;
"The likeness is all that I warrant you know."

N. Y. Vanity Fair.

—Prof. Agassiz and Col. Fremont have been elected members of the Prussian order *pour le merite*, instituted in honor of those who have rendered great services to science and art. Schlosser the historian, and Neumann, the Orientalist and author of the new history of the English empire in Asia, were, on the same occasion elected knights of the same order, with the right of voting.

—Gen. Bickley, commander of the "knights of the golden circle," is still around, all unwarned by Walker's fate. He was at Holly Springs, Miss., a few days since, accompanied by a Rev. Mr. Spangler, a sort of "Peter the Hermit" to the modern crusaders, who preached eloquently to the Mississippians the duty of enlisting in the holy war of slavery extension.

JUDGE BATES ON MANUAL LABOR.—Judge Bates, in a speech commemorating the death of a young member of the St. Louis bar, referred to the great mortality of the profession, and added:

"Allow me to suggest that there is a lesson connected with this fact, which it would be well for us to heed. We are too attentive in our active and busy pursuits for fame and wealth—we are too little attentive to the keeping of a 'sound mind in a sound body.' We sacrifice the one thing in the hope of raising the other. I will state, so far as regards myself, that for nearly forty years (and I believe I have labored as much as any man ought to labor,) I have made it a rule to work from one to three hours each day in the garden; and thus, though my star has long culminated, and I am going down the western slope of life with increasing impetus, I find myself in a good state of health, and I attribute it to the fact that I have exercised my arms to labor in tilling the earth on a small scale; and I advise all my young friends to do the same thing.

A DARING FEAT.—A short time ago, the Republicans of Henderson, Knox Co., in this State, raised a Lincoln pole 205 feet in height—a beautiful stick, the pride of all the party in that vicinity. Unfortunately during a gale of wind, 30 feet of the top blew to the ground, bringing down the streamer, halyards and all. No flag could be raised. The Douglasites were jubilant and the Republicans doubtful what to do. There their pole stood but nothing graced the top; to take it down would be to break it to splinters; to replace it by another was not agreeable to their finances. At length Charles Clark, an ardent Republican, volunteered to climb the pole and spike a flag staff to the top. The feat was thought to be impossible; but providing himself with the necessary tools, with a stout cord fastened to his waist he commenced the perilous ascent. Almost without resting, he attained the top, hoisted up the top with halyards ready rove, and amid the cheers of the assembled multitude, spiked it hard and fast in its place! This at a distance of 180 feet from the ground! Blondin never did anything requiring more muscle and daring. Clark will do for any crisis.

Walker's Last Hour—His Protest.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Truxillo, gives some details of an interview with Walker after his capture. He says:

While on board the Icarus, I had a conversation with Walker, who handed me the original correspondence which had passed between himself and the British Commander, which he said he would like to have published. He also requested me to write out, at his dictation, a brief protest against his surrender to Honduras authorities. His dictation was calm and deliberate, giving me ample opportunity to write down every word before pronouncing the next. While I was thus engaged, an officer approached and informed me that I could receive no communication for publication from the prisoners. This seemed to trouble Walker, who then asked me to look over the papers and note them well. The officer thereupon reported to the captain, who promptly came up and told me to take whatever papers I pleased from the prisoner, for publication or otherwise. I accordingly send you the original letters of Capt. Salmon to Walker, the reply of Walker in his own hand, and the "Protest," which I wrote out at his dictation.

The following is the protest referred to:

PROTEST OF GENERAL WALKER.

I hereby protest before the civilized world, that when I surrendered to the captain of her Majesty's steamer Icarus, that officer expressly received my sword and pistol, as well as the arms of Colonel Rudler, and the surrender was expressly and in so many words to him, as the representative of her Britannic Majesty.

WILLIAM WALKER.

On board the steamer Icarus, September 5th, 1860.

YATES AND PRENTISS AT CARTHAGE.

15,000 REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

CARTHAGE, Ill., Sept. 28, 1860.

This has been a proud day for the Republicans of old Hancock. We have had one of the largest crowds of the season in the Military Tract, numbering at least twelve thousand. It was a perfect outpouring of the masses. At 9 o'clock the delegations could be seen approaching town from every direction, with flags and cannons innumerable, headed by brass bands and martial music; and by twelve o'clock our streets were completely jammed full of wagons and carriages of every description, all filled with enthusiastic Republicans. At 2 o'clock the speaking commenced at three different stands. Richard Yates and O. H. Browning at one, Capt. Ben. Prentiss and Jackson Grimshaw at another, and Judge Rankin of Keokuk, Iowa, at the third. Yates was the center of attraction. All seemed anxious to see and hear the next Governor of Illinois; and for two hours he kept them spell-bound by his reasoning and eloquence.

We have just closed a grand torchlight procession, numbering by actual count over twelve thousand, and at this time, 10 P. M., the crowd are leaving for their homes.

The Democrats are perfectly chop-fallen, whilst the Republicans are cheerful and sanguine of success. We intend that our county shall hereafter be enrolled with the Republican counties of our State. We are determined to elect our National, State and County ticket.

Resp'y yours, ALEX. SYMPSON.

Iowa Politics.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

IOWA CITY, Sept. 30, 1860.

The political campaign of this State is full of fervor and determined effort on the part of the Republicans to carry the State for Lincoln and Hamlin by an increased majority next November. I have recently returned from the Southern counties of the State, where I found the Republicans full of enthusiasm and action.

A very strong effort is being made by the Democracy in Col. Curtis' district to defeat him for Congress. Every sacrifice is being made on their part to accomplish this object—sacrificing their Electoral, State and County ticket. One C. C. Cole, late of Kentucky, who, by the way, is said to have plenty of money to buy political position with, is the man with whom the Democracy are so earnestly seeking to accomplish this result. The district is being thoroughly canvassed by Gov. Grimes, Senator Harlan, Wilson, and others, on behalf of Col. Curtis. From the reports of these gentlemen, and from my own observation, I am sanguine of the Colonel's re-election.

Everywhere through the State the name of Lincoln is heartily responded to by the masses of the people. Large mass meetings are being held in almost every county throughout the entire State. New accessions to the Republican party are continually being made—the convicted are being converted and fast rallying to the support of that noble representative man of the PEOPLE, Abraham Lincoln.

Gov. Kirkwood is doing effective service on the stump for the greater growth of the Republican party. The Governor is one of the best speakers we have. He is strong with the people.

Douglas is posted about our streets for a speech. What his object can be in visiting Iowa City, those out of the secret are at a loss to divine, unless it is to *secure the election of the Democratic candidate for County Clerk in this county.* You can say to him that his mother is not here. I understand that the Irish Catholics hereabouts are making preparations for the reception of the distinguished visitor.

The Iowa State Fair opens its exhibition on Tuesday next, Oct. 2d, and continues four days. You may expect a report of its merits.

F. F.

Grand Democratic "Cave In."

[Correspondence of the Press & Tribune.]

LYONS, Iowa, Sept. 29, 1860.

Friday—hangman's day—a day on which the unterrified forego meat but go in on fish, was the day selected from all others to gather in what remains in these parts of the rump Democracy. The day was singularly appropriate and perhaps flattering to our Irish fellow citizens. Early in the day a band discoursed some questionable music,—when it was announced that the Fulton delegation were forming in the following order: 1st, Marshall (N. B. our infant speaker, who has since been promoted to that office, and did not tarry at Jerrico. See Fulton papers.) 2d, Peter's mules and dray; 3d, four men on foot; 4th, more mules; marshall and more marshalls composed the delegation. Other squads came in, when by order they all filed through our streets. And such a sight, "rag, tag and bob-tail." Why the gathering that witnessed the fight of Heenan and Morrissey would deem it an insult to be compared to this Democratic procession. After blowing and striking day and night for three days, advertising in the *Times and Herald* of your city, and sending in the country secret circulars, they succeeded in getting in only 191 voters. Pat Lynch counted their noses and says so—good authority, for Pat is a strong Douglas man. 294 men, women and children drawn in 49 wagons and drays—22 of them belonging to this city. The procession all adjourned to the saloons, where whisky flowed down their throats at every interval between an oath. Dinner, and then the speaking. Our Mayor was betrayed into a speech, at the closing of which Gus Herrington was trotted out. Gus made a sorry failure; as Davis said in the Senate, he was like the witness on the stand, commenced at the landing of the Pilgrims, and had not, when your correspondent left, got down to the birth of Douglas. He slandered our old Public Functionary by calling him a Republican and other vile names. Gen. Linder was announced in the bills, but not on hand. General Drunk, who was not announced, was here in all his glory. Then came a torch-light procession composed of the same material that paraded the streets in the day. The whole thing broke up in a drunken row, the effects of which are plainly visible to-day in sore heads and bandaged eyebrows. One other effect I should mention—that of converting several gentlemen whose proclivities have been heretofore for Douglas, but who now are as good Republicans as we have in town.

BOB & SINKER.

Alexander County—Another Douglas Count Exposed.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

HAZLEWOOD, ALEXANDER CO. ILL., Sept. 25, 1860.

The following article is clipped from the Cairo *Gazette*, and is characteristic of the mendacious propensities of its editor:

Hazlewood precinct in this county, polls about eighty votes all told. Of this number, four, we are told, will be cast for Lincoln and Hamlin. A Republican correspondent of the Chicago *Press & Tribune*, however, puts it down that the Republican nominees will get *three hundred votes* in that precinct. Here is the language he employs:

In this part of our county, (Hazlewood precinct, Alexander county) in 1856, *not a vote was polled for Fremont*, and now we can boast *I two hundred*, and hope by the 6th of November to increase that at least one half. We are not all in darkness. Hurrah for Old Abe and progress.

We have not detected a more ridiculous lie during the campaign. The Republican strength in the whole county will not exceed eighty votes; reasonable Republicans do not pretend to claim over a hundred.

In this article there are no less than six direct and palpable falsehoods:

Lie No. 1. "Hazlewood precinct in this county polls about eighty votes all told." "Hazlewood precinct" numbers just *one hundred and sixteen legal voters.*

Lie No. 2. "Of this number four will be cast for Lincoln." "Of this number" *one hundred and six* will be cast for Lincoln, *six* for Breckinridge, and *four* for Douglas.

Lie No. 3. "A Republican puts it down that the Republican nominees will get *three hundred votes in that precinct*;" "A Republican puts it down" that Lincoln will get *three hundred* in *this part* (that is the northern portion) of the county; *and so he will, your truthful (?) statement, Mr. Gazette*, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Lie No. 4. "The Republican strength in the whole county will not exceed eighty votes." Now, the editor of the *Gazette* was well aware that he was penning a falsehood when he wrote that sentence; there are *over that number* of votes in the city of Cairo.

Lie No. 5. "Republicans do not pretend to claim over a hundred in the county." There is not a Republican in the county but what claims *over three hundred votes*, and the returns in November will demonstrate that our claims are not without foundation.

Lie No. 6. "By inserting in brackets the sentence "Hazlewood precinct, Alexander county," which you did not find in the original, thus changing the meaning of the article.

Now, the northern portion of Alexander county will give *three hundred* votes to Old Abe. Hazlewood township 106; Clear Creek township 62; Thebes township 54; Sante Fee, 54; Unity 43, making in all *three hundred, and fourteen* votes which we are *sure of*.

We will roll up a vote in Egypt for the State and National Ticket in November, which will astonish you. "*Dirtiwerque*" Logan is losing strength on account of his recent outrage upon the freedom of the Press.

HAZLEWOOD.

Denio at Duquoin—Egypt Calls for More Speakers.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

DUQUOIN, Oct. 1, 1860.

On the 29th ult, Mr. Denio, of Galena, came down to give us a talk. We had the promise of Mr. Cook, of Lasalle, and Palmer of Macoupin, but the latter gentlemen failed to come, but we still hope they may come.

A word here in regard to Egypt. We think the central committee have rather neglected us. Perhaps they may say that they are working in the doubtful places. If that is the case, send on two or three good speakers, such as Denio, Lovejoy and Flagg, and we will call this a doubtful place, too.

We met at half past two o'clock in the Christian Church, which is capable of holding 800 persons, and it was well filled. Mr. Denio commenced by saying he had long wanted to come down into our part of the country—that he wished to come to Egypt and beard the Lion in his den. He spoke about two hours and a half, in a clear and forcible manner, making many fine points, and proving them all up as he went. I have never seen a man take so well. He appears almost like an old friend—just the man for this latitude, and just the man to follow John A. Logan. He makes the fur fly every lick. After supper Denio spoke again for about fifty minutes, but had to leave on the 8 o'clock train for Peoria, where he will speak to-night. We hope that he and other good speakers may come to this place, for there might be much accomplished yet. Our cause is advancing, and many Democrats who heard Denio feel like voting for Honest Abe, and let the little joker hunt after his ambitious death.

Respectfully, E. W. WEEKS.

LETTER FROM JUDGE BATES.

Another Able and Powerful Review of the Politics of the Day.

[From the Keokuk Gate City, Sept. 28.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15, 1860.

To the Republican Committee of Keokuk, Iowa, Messrs. J. N. Rankin, Wm. S. McGavic, J. B. Howell, Geo. W. McCrary and John N. Noble:

SIRS: A few days ago, I had the honor to receive your letter of Sept. 3d, informing me that a mass meeting of Republicans of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri is expected to be held at Keokuk, on the 10th day of October next, and inviting me in urgent terms to be with you on that occasion, and "address the multitude," which you expect to be very large.

I thank you, gentlemen, for this mark of your respect, but beg you to excuse my non-attendance.

The simple truth is that I cannot afford to attend. I answer you as I have already answered many others, that I am under a necessity to return to my professional labors, which for more than a year have been too much interrupted by the excitement of politics. I was unwittingly drawn into the discussion of public affairs without any wish or intention to take an active part in the canvass for the Presidency.

In so far as I may be thought able to exercise any popular influence, I suppose the work is already done.

Five letters of mine, bearing upon the subject, are already in print and before the public. Those letters, as far as they go, express my opinions of men and measures, in all sincerity. I stand by the doctrines which they declare, and when they fall, (if fall they must,) I am willing to fall with them. I never was willing to make the question of negro slavery in the Territories, and consequently the government of the Territories themselves, the dominant question of the country—overriding and swallowing up every consideration of popular interest, national policy and constitutional law.

But the Democratic party would have it so. It has pertinaciously agitated the slavery question, in its most dangerous form, by using all the means in its power to acquire tropical countries, with their mixed and ungovernable people, for the sole purpose of turning them into slave States.

It wantonly repealed the Missouri Compromise, which had been the bond of peace for the third of a century; and it destroyed the compromise of 1850, under which the nation rested in quietness and peace. It did all it could to pass the wicked Lecompton bill, and did actually pass the despicable English bill; and foiled in those dishonest measures, it still keeps Kansas out of the Union, for the apparent purpose of suppressing its vote in the pending Presidential election. It labors to establish as sound doctrine in law and politics the monstrous heresy, that the Constitution of the United States establishes slavery in all our Territories, and keeps it there beyond the reach of all human power as long as the country remains in a Territorial condition, and a large portion of that country, including Kansas and Nebraska, has remained in that condition for more than half a century. It assails, with violence, the freedom of speech and the press, and violates the sanctity of the Post Office, because it is either conscious of guilt and therefore afraid to face the truth, or is too timid and weak to meet and put down error and falsehood.

It has not learned what Jefferson taught—that "error may be safely tolerated when truth is left free to combat it." But, in blind zeal for the defence of opinions and ideas, in themselves indefensible, it strikes boldly at those fundamental rights upon which our hopes of civil and religious liberty are based—free opinion, free speech, free locomotion and free press.

I have long believed that a party whose character is masked by so many disqualifying vices is unfit to rule a free people: and, therefore, it was my earnest wish to see all the elements of opposition brought into harmonious action for its overthrow, by the election to the Presidency of some safe and patriotic man, untainted with the habitual vices of that dangerous party.

My efforts in that direction have not only been unsuccessful, but a result exactly opposite is now sought to be brought about, by combining the most opposite and hostile parties and factions, for the avowed purpose of defeating Mr. Lincoln's election—not for electing any other man by the people, for that, under existing circumstances, is hardly possible. This scheme to defeat Lincoln, but elect nobody, seems to be based upon a principle entirely new in American trade.

It is a principle of a joint stock company, in which each subscriber (in case there is any profit in the adventure,) is to draw a dividend in proportion to his stock in trade.

Thus in the political company lately formed in the great commercial State of New York, (and it is rumored that there are other like companies in other States,) the stock of which is divided into thirty five shares, it has been publicly gazetted that Mr. Douglas owns fifteen shares, and Messrs. Bell and Breckinridge ten shares each; and, of course, by all the laws of honest trade, the division of the profits, if any, must be in that ratio. But it may be well doubted whether there will be any profits to divide. It is far more likely that the concern will have to "go into liquidation" before the middle of November.

The scheme, indeed, is attractive, by its novelty and boldness, and is characteristic of the daring enterprise of our trading people; but then, the stockholders are such inveterate enemies and are so justly suspicious of each other, that it is hardly possible for the affairs of the company to be managed with prudence and success. Besides, the people with whom the new company must deal will, in all probability, prefer to transact their political business with some firm of longer standing and a better reputation for candor and liberality. But to be serious.

This combination of opposite and hostile parties, not to elect any man to the Presidency, but avowedly to defeat an election *by the people*, is factious and dangerous. On the face of it, it proclaims a distrust of the people, and a desire to withdraw the great question from the body of the nation and refer it for decision to a small number of men—the House of Representatives all of whom are open to all of the appliances of political speculators, who will have ample opportunities to work upon their hopes and fears, their ambition and their interest.

If the traders succeed in defeating an election by the people, it is more than probable that in view of the present array of parties in Congress, the House of Representatives will also fail to make an election, and then the Senate must choose a Vice-President from the two highest on the list voted for by the electors; and the person so chosen will become President of the United States, and what sort of a President? A Constitutional President, I admit, and, therefore, to be quietly submitted to, but a President that no citizen, in voting for electors, ever thought of as President, and yet the parties which bargain and contrive, and labor to compass this result, all profess to be great friends of the people, and firm believers in their virtue and their capacity to choose a President, in the way of the Constitution, wisely and well; still, they are doing their worst, to take the election, in fact, from the people and give it to the Senate. And why give it to the Senate just now? Because *just now* the Democratic party is in a sinking condition, and already below the hope of electing a President by popular vote. But if this new scheme can be made to work successfully, then the Senate (which unfortunately has still a Democratic majority) may force upon the country a President in spite of the people.

Thus it seems to me plain, whatever mask this intrigue may assume before the public, that the real design of it, and the probable effect of its success, will be to re-establish the now broken and defeated Democratic party, and make it stronger than ever by the absorption of most, if not all the elements of the new coalition. It is easy to understand the Democratic party, for its history is before the world; and its present division into factions, ostensibly upon a particular principle, but really upon particular men, has not changed its doctrines, nor improved its character. But it is not so easy to understand the Constitutional Union party, because it is a new party, without any history and without any pledge, in case of its success, to support any particular line of governmental policy. It contains undoubtedly many excellent men whose private opinions are known and respected, but as a party, it leaves itself by design, perfectly free to do whatsoever it pleases, and to unite with whomsoever it pleases, when it comes into power.

It pledges itself to nothing but to support the Constitution, the Union and the laws, and that every honest citizen of every party, knows to be a common duty. Every President, of whatever party, must begin his official life by swearing that he will "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and that Constitution makes it his especial duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." As a party then there is nothing to distinguish it from any other party.

Once in power it may carry out the views of policy entertained by the "hottest" Democrat of the South, or "Blackest" Republican of the North, free from any charge of inconsistency or breach of plighted faith. Any party, I think, in order to grow in strength and to become useful to the Country, must needs have some distinguishing characteristic of its own. Without some such nucleus of attraction and bond of union, no party can long survive.

And in this instance, the process of disintegration seems already to have begun; for in New York the "American party" has lately held its own separate State Council; and in Virginia, meetings of the people have been held (warmly supporting Mr. Bell) in the time honored name of "Whigs"—thus in both these great States, ignoring the new party, and resuming their former party names and positions. I shall draw no parallel, much less contrast between Messrs. Lincoln and Bell, for, in all sincerity, I entertain a very high opinion of them both. In the general administration of the government, I could trust either of them, for they are both men of knowledge and experience and old Whigs and the only point of marked difference between them that I know of, is found in their widely divergent opinions in regard to slavery in the Territories, and the power of Congress over it there. Mr. Bell, I understand, believes that the Constitution carries slavery into all the Territories. If that opinion be well founded, then of course it is the duty of Congress to protect slavery there; for it were absurd to say that there is or can be any *constitutional* right which the government is not bound to protect.

Mr. Lincoln, on the contrary, believes (and in that, I agree with him,) that the Constitution does *not* carry slavery into the Territories, and that, in the absence of local law upon the subject, no man has or can have a *constitutional* right to hold slaves in a Territory, or to call upon the general government to protect his slave property there. Here lies the main difference if not the only important difference between the opinions of Lincoln and Bell. In other things as far as I know, they substantially agree. But in that difference is found the pivot of the Republican party, the very hinge on which it hangs.

Your enemies, possibly for lack of substantive matter to charge against you, assail you with reproachful adjectives. They call you *black* Republicans, and in one view there may be some sense in the epithet, for it cannot be denied that you are strongly opposed to the admission of *blacks* (slaves) into the Territories, and firmly resolved to reserve, if you can, the virgin lands, to be settled and cultivated and made valuable by the free, white, voluntary labor of American citizens, and thus build up communities of white people—free, equal and intelligent. But I think the Democrats better entitled than you are to the black adjective, for your claim is negative only, as you insist upon excluding the blacks from all our free Territories, and show a decided unwillingness to be associated with them in your farming labors; while the claim of the Democrats is affirmative, and they are making strenuous efforts to establish [illegible] go along with the [illegible] by the urgent desire [illegible] to augment the number of the *blacks* by fresh importations from Africa.

In regard to the governmental and economic view of the case, an eminent Southern statesman has tersely said that "Capital ought to own its labor." Certainly it ought and does, whenever it is able and willing to buy its labor by paying honest wages for honest work.

But I cannot see any greater necessity for capital employed in farming to own the men who do the labor, than for capital employed in building houses to own the carpenters and masons who erect them. But if I am wrong in this, and the dogma be really a true maxim, as applied to the laborers, still, I think there is another aphorism quite as true and far more beneficent, especially in a new country, that is, *Labor ought to own its land.*

The main objections urged against the election of Mr. Lincoln are not directed against him personally, for it is only a just tribute to his personal character, that no one imputes to him evil designs against the country, nor imagines that when he becomes president he will attempt any great wrong to the nation, or any section of it. But cunning tacticians suggest, and some timid patriots fear, that certain truculent politicians in the south will seize upon Lincoln's election as a pretext for rising in rebellion, to put down a President constitutionally and lawfully chosen.

If you have any such idle fears, I beg you to dismiss them at once, lest they lead you to the injustice of imputing to the Southern States, or even to the body of Southern Democrats, the purpose to commit a crime at once so wicked and so foolish.

We all know that there are in the South a few self-conceited egots, who, whenever they find the votes and the arguments all against them, appeal to our fears, by threats of indefinite mischief, hoping to win a triumph over justice, reason, and the public will, by sheer bullying.

I tell you, my friends, that the Southern people are not guilty of that wicked crime and stupid folly; they know as well as we can tell them that armed resistance to a lawfully chosen President is treason; they know that a government that has not the power and the will to protect itself and enforce the laws is a poor, contemptible government; and *they especially* need a government strong enough to protect all its people. They know that armed resistance to a lawful President is but the beginning of civil war; and civil war as our people are now divided, would be sure to run into social war; that is, a war in States, counties, neighborhoods, and then what human power could prevent the horrors of a servile war. However much I may differ from many of our Southern brethren upon certain points of governmental policy, I rely upon their wisdom and patriotism to put down the few desperadoes among them, and thus prevent the initial crime, which, if allowed to be successfully committed, would imperil the world's last hope of republican freedom, and would not fail to draw in its train the complicated horrors of civil, social, and servile war.

I rely, I say, confidently upon the virtue and patriotism of the Southern people; but even if those were wanting, I would still rely upon their plain reason and common sense, for none but mad men would teach their slaves, by their own bad example, how to rise, in bloody rebellion against lawful authority.

Knowing our earnest devotion to our Union, and our willingness to make great sacrifices to preserve it, the plan of intimidation is still pursued, and appeals are still made to our fears, and men do it who ought to know better, and acting upon the maxim of moral philosophy, as taught in the court of King Charles the Second, they assume as true, that:

'Most men are cowards, all men should be knaves, and all the subject matter of debate
Is, only who's the knave of the first rate.'

And they act as if they expected us to believe, upon their interested testimony, two very false and debasing propositions. First, that if Lincoln is elected, there will be rebellion in the South; and second, that our government is so weak and cowardly, that it cannot maintain itself and execute the laws—and all this is done as a clever trick, to frighten Lincoln men from the conclusion of their own judgments and conscience, and drive them to vote for some other candidate to whose support they could never be brought by any motive more respectable than fear. Fear, at best, even when genuine and honest, is a debasing passion, and makes men do a great many mean things, which when the fit is off, they are ashamed of. But fear, unreal and feigned, simulated only as a cover and excuse for some mean action, is despicably vile. Hypocrisy, even when it pretends to be virtuous and brave, is bad enough, but the hypocrisy of fear and cowardice is the last poor artifice of conscious imbecility.

You suggest in your letter that there may be a class of men who really desire the election of Mr. Lincoln, but are deterred from his support by fear—the fear that passionate and unjust men will impute to them bad motives—the vague fear engendered in weak minds by the persistent slanders against Mr. Lincoln, imputing to him not bad acts nor bad professions, but secret bad intentions, at war with his acts and professions, and with the tenor of his life; and you seem to think that my views of the subject might be helpful to such men. I doubt it; for I have little sympathy with men who lack the moral courage to act out the honest conclusions of their own minds. I advise every man, however, to do what I try to do myself—carefully make up his mind which of the candidates, under all the circumstances, he would rather have for his President, and then frankly support that candidate against all opposers, let who will carp or censure. That is certainly the course of honesty, and, I think, as certainly the only course of safety. For the man who begins by forfeiting his own self respect, by unmanly yielding to the dictation of others, will be seen in the end to get what he deserves, the contempt of the very men who cowed him into submission.

Let every man, then, who really prefers Lincoln, support him frankly and above board, then success will be a virtuous triumph, and defeat will be no dishonor.

Most respectfully, your fellow citizen,

EDWARD BATES.

A Minister Indicted for the Murder of his Wife.

At length the charge against the Rev. Henry Budge, of Greig, Lewis county, of murdering his wife Priscilla, is before the Courts; on Friday the Grand Jury of Lewis county, having indicted him. Where he is or whether he has been arrested, we have not heard.

The trial will be one of the most interesting that have taken place in the State. Briefly, the facts are alleged to be that Mr. and Mrs. Budge lived very unhappily together; that he was unkind to her, and partial to the society of other ladies, and that she, Mrs. B., apprehended being disposed of. On the morning of the 11th of December last, she was found in her bed with her throat cut nearly from ear to ear. Five and a half inches in length and two deep, back to the vertebræ, was the gash, of course, entirely severing the windpipe, &c. The body lay on the back, the limbs in a natural position, and the face was calm in its expression. Near the left arm lay an open razor slightly bloody. There were no signs of a struggle. She was covered with the bed clothes; there was no disarrangement of them or the bed, no blood anywhere about the bed, except close to the head, and nothing but spots of it, save on each side of the wound, and there not in large quantities. The night dress around the neck was bloody, but there was no blood upon the front of it or upon her chest.

The theory of the defence is suicide, and upon the surgical testimony depends the result of the trial, and the conclusions of the professional witnesses will be interesting and important. Among the witnesses in the case are several of our professional citizens, and the trial will be the occasion of one of the most notable wars of science that the history of medical jurisprudence affords.—*Albany Times.*

Patents Granted to Western Inventors.

List of patents issued to Western Inventors for the week ending September 25th, 1860:

David Eldred, Monmouth, Ill.; improvement in seeding machines.

Henry A. Foy, Ottawa, Ill; improvement in harvesters.

John Underwood, Cameron, Ill; improvement in corn planters.

Allen S. Ballard, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, assignor to himself and R. J. Robeson, same place; improvement in earth borer for post holes.

W. G. Savage, Clinton, Ill; improvement in corn planters.

Ives Scoville, Chicago, Ill; improvement in hemp brakes.

Kirby Spencer, Minneapolis, Minn.; improvement in refrigerators.

RE-ISSUES.

Nathan C. Travis, Nathan Johnson, and Richard Emerson, Alton, Illinois, assignees of N. C. Travis aforesaid; improvement in regulator valves for steam engines. Patented October 11, 1859.

Young America in England—Veracious Vindication of America Abroad.

Mr. George Francis Train, a talented and impulsive specimen of young America, from Boston, recently delivered an eloquent speech at a dinner party in London, and remarked that, "as a nation," the English language was more accurately and purely spoken in the United States than it is in Britain, whereat, says the report, there was "loud laughter." The speaker immediately exclaimed:

I will prove it. Order your dinner in every village from Maine to California, and they will understand you for sixteen thousand miles; but go five hundred miles from Aberdeen to Dover, and you can lose yourself in a Babel of tongues. Remember, gentlemen, the Americans, don't speak Gaelic, or Manx, or Celtic, or Welsh [laughter]; and I assure you, upon my honor, Yorkshire and Lancashire is not taught in our common schools [laughter]; and I am informed on good authority, that there are no professors of Irish or Scotch in our academies [applause]. Lindley Murray, Lord Lyndhurst and Noah Webster were all Americans. Our written language will always be English; our spoken language is American.

In conclusion he observed:

The time has arrived to state that Sam Slick is not an American institution!—that American securities are safer and pay better than those of any other nation—[Oa!]—that the almighty dollar is not so much respected in the social world by the American as the almighty shilling by the English—[Oh! and laughter]—that Americans never filibuster, while England never did anything else—[hear, hear, and applause]—that our people, as a race, are more temperate, more moral, better educated and better dressed than their illustrious predecessors—[hear, and roars of laughter]—and that the tooth-brush story, like Arrowsmith's railways and revolvers in Georgia, has turned out to be a hoax. [Laughter and applause.]

England views mankind from a first class carriage—heads, when a few thousand Westenders go to the sea side they say everybody is out of town! What egotism! All the misconception has arisen by comparing the English dress circle with the American pit—or Oxford and Cambridge against all America! Compare dress circle with dress circle, gallery with gallery, pit with pit, and then America will receive justice in Europe. [Applause.] England's sympathies are reserved for the black race—America considers white people equally respectable. [illegible] England has always been looking out of the cabin at America in the forecastle—England has been the pulpit, America the audience—England the [illegible], America the scholars. That day has passed away. [illegible]

THE END OF A FILLIBUSTER.

Particulars of the Capture and Execution of Walker.

[From the N. O. Delta, Sept. 26.]

We had the pleasure this morning of a long interview with Major Dolan and Captain West, late of General Walker's expedition to Honduras, who reached the city to-day by the Charles Morgan, from the Quarantine Station, to which station they were brought, with the others of Walker's party, on the British ship-of-war the Gladiator, which now lies at the Quarantine Station. From them we gather the following particulars of the operations and capture of Walker's party in Honduras.

We pass rapidly over the events of the evacuation of Truxillo by General Walker. The British sloop Icarus, Commander Salmon, anchored before the Fort of Truxillo, then occupied by Walker with his command of ninety men, and on the 21st the commander demanded that Walker deliver the fort, all his arms and provisions to the Honduranean authorities, should pay $60,000, which it was alleged had been taken by him from the Custom-house, and that if he, Walker, would accept these terms, the British commander would guarantee him safe protection home, in such transportation as Walker could obtain.

For some time Gen. Walker was undecided as to his course; but, finally, he concluded he would march out of the fort that night, and proceed down the coast to the mouth of the Roman river, and thence to Swan Island, whence he could open communications with Ruatan, the people of which warmly sympathized with him.

Accordingly, at midnight, Walker having destroyed all his surplus ammunition and arms, and leaving eight sick men, including Colonel Henry, who had been desperately wounded, and was then in a dying state, marched out of the Fort, with eighty-eight men, and proceeded down the coast in the direction of the Roman river. A vigilant look-out on board of the Icarus, which lay about a thousand yards from the beach, would have detected this movement. But without interruption the little band proceeded several miles, until they reached the banks of a river which their stupid guide told them was fordable. Here they were lost and bewildered by the incapacity of their guide, and concluded to encamp. When the morning came, General Walker found that he was but five or six miles from Truxillo.

Resuming his march he proceeded further up the river, and after two days tedious marching the little party reached a place about thirty miles from the mouth of the Roman river and on its banks known as the Cotton Tree.—Here Walker encamped to recruit his wearied men. The men were accordingly, on the morning of the 24th, resting and lying under the trees, cleaning their guns, and otherwise engaged, without the slightest suspicion of an enemy being near, when suddenly a large force of Honduraneans marched upon them from the thickets and commenced firing. Several of General Walker's men were wounded by this fire, but he quickly collected his little band together, and forming them into two companies ordered them to charge in different directions, one up and the other down the river. Major Dolan, with Company B, charged the principal party with great impetuosity, but Gen. Walker, having got a little ahead of his party, was fired at by a Honduranean at a distance of ten paces and wounded in the face. The General, however, quickly brought down his assailant with his ten shooter, and the rest of the Honduraneans fled in great confusion, leaving their killed and wounded behind. Of this party of one hundred and forty, but thirty got back to Truxillo. When it is considered that Walker's men were all veterans, and were armed with Minnie muskets, this loss is not at all improbable. In this action, of Walker's party, George Pomeroy was killed, and the following were wounded: Lieutenant Ryan, Isly, Priddy, Coffin, Hogg, Walgamote, Fuller and Porter.—None of these men were very dangerously wounded, but one of the wounded, named ——— Smith, a German, who was in charge of a fellow countryman, named Strecker, was murdered by a Honduranean. His friend met a like fate.

On the night after the battle, which occured in the afternoon, Walker took up his line of march to a place farther down the river, called Limon. This place they reached in safety, with no other casualty than the severe wounding of Major Hoff by the fire of some straggling Honduraneans. At Limon, Walker's party was kindly received by the native Carybs, who constitute the population of the place, and who are inveterate in their hostility to the Honduraneans generally, and to all Spaniards. They spoke English, and gave Walker's men an abundance of such provisions as they had. Continuing their march from this place—pressing through several Caryb villages, where they were always kindly entertained, and receiving now and then a straggling shot from some prowling Honduranean, the little band finally reached a place on the sea coast called Little Rock, where they remained for a day, receiving much kind treatment from the Carybs, and where they procured boats to transport the sick and wounded to the place where Walker had arranged to have his rendezvous.

Leaving Little Rock, Walker proceeded towards Black River, stopping on his way at the house of a hospitable Caryb called John Bull. At 3 P. M. on the 27th August, Walker reached in safety the Black River (Rio Negro), or Tinto, and encamped at the trading post of one Deming, an Englishman, who has lived in the country twenty-one years. Here the men obtained provisions, and Walker remained for three days. The post is but two and a half miles from the sea coast.

On the 3d of September two British cutters carrying forty men came up the river, and Captain Salmon of the Icarus, accompanied by Gen. Alvarez of the Honduranean army, stepped ashore, and walked to the house in which General Walker was, and asked an interview with him, which was granted. Captain Salmon, a burly, bluff young British officer, of a very pompous, authoritative manner, introducing himself to General Walker, informed him that her Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war Icarus lay off the mouth of the river, and that anchored near her was a ship, which had on board 250 Honduranean soldiers, and he thereupon demanded the surrender of Walker and his command.

General Walker asked whether this demand was made by Capt. Salmon, as a British officer, and whether if he surrendered, it would be to the British authorities?

To this inquiry Major Dolan and Capt. West, who were present at the interview, solemnly assert that Salmon replied, "Yes, you surrender to me, as a British officer." The same question was repeated by General Walker, and the same answer give by Commander Salmon, who rather haughtily and patronizingly added, "You may thank me, too, that you have a whole bone in your body."

The General then told them that under these circumstances he would surrender. During the interview between Walker and Salmon, Alvarez, the Honduranean General, stood at the door listening. The men were ordered to form, and their arms, even to their knives, were delivered over to the British marines, who formed a guard over them.

That night, when the men were all asleep, General Walker and Colonel Rudler were taken under a guard to the Icarus, and in the morning, all the men were taken on board the same vessel, where they were closely guarded, and not permitted to hold any conversation with Gen. Walker and Col. Rudler. On the 4th the Icarus weighed anchor and steamed up to Truxillo, where she arrived that night.

On the way, all the officers and men of Walker's party were searched for papers which might be used for his conviction. In addition to the British sailors and marines on the Salmon, there was a force of about two hundred Honduranean soldiers. On the morning of the 5th, the men of Walker's party were marched off the shipard paraded in front of three hundred Honduranean soldiers.

Gen. Walker and Col. Rudler, were then formally delivered over to the Honduranean authorities, and the men were marched off to prison under a guard of the British Marines. They were confined in a wretched prison, with an allowance of one dollar and a half a day for the whole party, and closely guarded by fifty or sixty armed men. During their detention, however, the unfortunate prisoners received many acts of kindness from Spanish citizens residing in Truxillo, for which they express themselves in terms of warm gratitude.

While in prison they learned the sad fate of their beloved and heroic commander. Walker and Rudler, after being delivered over to the Honduraneans, were heavily ironed and placed in dark cells, and no person allowed to communicate with them. On the 11th of September the prisoners were informed by Mr. Squires, an American, that the General was to be shot next day.

Accordingly, on the morning of the 12th, the doors and windows of the prison were all closed, but through the port holes the sad spectacle was witnessed by Major Dolan, of the cortege which led the General to the place of his execution. He walked between two priests, and was preceded and followed by a strong guard.

The party soon disappeared from the view of the prisoners. In ten minutes after they had marched by the prison a volley of four muskets was heard, then a volley of five, and finally a single shot, followed by loud huzzas.

And this was all the prisoners knew of the fate of their brave commander, until the doors and windows of the prison were thrown open, and the fact of his execution was announced to them with great glee and exultation on the part of the Honduranean officials.

The body of the General was left on the ground by the soldiers, whence it was taken by two American gentlemen and decently buried, with the aid of two Catholic priests.

Colonel Rudler was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, and was seen by the prisoners riding on a mule into the country, under a guard of soldiers.

[One of Walker's men—Scheffs by name—who had deserted the party soon after reaching Honduras, witnessed the execution, and gives the following account of it:]

Gen. Walker was led, on the morning of the 12th, from the fort in Truxillo to some old Spanish barrack ruins about 300 yards from the fort, and there shot. The procession from the fort consisted of two priests bearing church emblems appropriate to the occasion, of Gen. Walker following carrying a crucifix and lighted candle, then the Honduranean local officers in authority, and the soldiers with muskets who were to perform the deed of murder. Gen. Walker was calm and collected—soldierlike, stern, and dignified in his bearing.

After the first volley of six muskets were fired, the General fell over, in front, in the agonies of death, when a dastardly wretch rushed toward him, and placing the muzzle of a musket to the General's left ear, drew the trigger, and shattered the head of him whom they all feared. This was done on superstitious grounds, since they all believed a blue-eyed man was destined to be their ruler, and they had been told by foreigners that General Walker was that man, and therefore they wanted to be sure of his death.

After this an American, an unwilling spectator, proceeded to act in the burial of the General. His remains, however, were viewed personally by every Honduranean present in order to satisfy their superstitious impressions, and barbarous taste. A coffin suitable to the exigencies of the occasion was obtained, General Walker's dead and bullet-riddled body placed within it and buried with all the rites of the Catholic Church, and two priests attending, in a lone and unmarked grave in the land he so desired to redeem from benighted thraldom.

Previous to his death, General Walker addressed the natives and Honduranean authorities, and said "he felt no ill-feeling towards them." [illegible]

The Marquis of Chandos.

This English nobleman, who with his wife is at present traveling in this country, was in the Prince's suite during a portion of the time that his Royal Highness was in Canada. Lord Chandos is the eldest son of the Duke of Buckingham, a man whose extravagancies and indiscretions involved him deeply in debt. Then Lord Chandos did one of the noblest deeds on record; he joined his father in removing the entail of the estates. The property passed absolutely into the hands of his creditors—the Duke went into housekeeping upon $1,500 a year, and his son literally went into business. The Marquis is now Chairman of the London & Northwestern Railway Company, the most powerful and richest railroad corporation in England, and considering the cost of British railroads, probably the most costly in the world. It is said that the noble Lord's visit to Canada had some connection with the Grand Trunk Railway. After visiting the principal places of interest in the colony, he applied himself to an examination of the trade and the capabilities of Canada. He has spent some time about Ottawa, made himself thoroughly acquainted with the details of the lumbering business, tasted life in the woods, and visited the manufactories, some of the farms, and the greatest engineering works connected with the canals. His Lordship being a member of the British Parliament, and a most industrious committeeman, much importance is attached to his visit and the investigations he has made.

—Thad Stevens, in his late New York speech, said that "Douglas, sedition resolution of last session, and the speech by which he supported it, were the meanest cringings that ever disgraced a sycophant. Had the South not known his character and restored him to favor, he would now be the ultra slavery candidate, and Yancey and Wise would be stumping in his favor. But after he had crawled on his belly in the dust before them—even while he was lying with his face downward—they kicked him on the upper side about the middle of his person, and left him to wallow in his meanness."

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500 pieces Genuine GUIONS AND RICHARDSON'S FINE, PURE LINENS, for 2s. 6d. and 3s.—worth four shillings.

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To come forward this fall, and a portion of said lumber we shall sell at, as it arrives by the cargo. [illegible]
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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 26th, 1860.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until ten o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 31st day of October next, for constructing the three, two and a half and two foot circular brick sewer [illegible] in the South Sewerage District.
For plans and specifications inquire at this office, No. 3 Link's Block, corner of Market and Randolph streets.
Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the work will be required and at eleven o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 3d of October next, bidders will be present with their sureties at this office, when the contract will be awarded.
The Commissioners will reserve the right to reject any proposal at their discretion.
By order of the Board,
J. D. WEBSTER, Acting Com'r.

GREEN APPLES.—I am receiving large quantities of Choice Green Apples from Michigan, carefully packed in good barrels and which will be sold extremely low to families and the retail grocery trade by the single barrel, or in larger quantities. [illegible] Orders from the country for Apples and Cider will receive prompt and careful attention. S. B. FINLEY, Basement of No. 94 State street.

THREE CARGOES LUMBER FOR SALE.—To arrive, or on arrival, Schooner LEVANT, cargo 95,000 feet lumber; Brig HOLLISTER, 170,000 feet Lumber; Schooner MOUNT VERNON, 160 M, cleared from Saginaw last week, with very nice Saginaw Lumber, mostly dry, 12, 14 and 16 feet length, generally boards. For more particulars enquire of A. J. STEELE, Office, corner of Canal and West Washington sts., Chicago.

WILDER'S SAFES—DAVIDSON'S SAFES—BACON'S SAFES.—We have a large stock on hand, and will sell them at ten per cent. less than any other in the market, for Cash. PRATT & WOOD, Agents, 197 South Water street.

1860. New Crop 1860.
LAKE STREET MILLS will supply orders for New White Winter Flour without advance in price. All of our superior brands of flour at low rates. We have a new run of stone for Corn Meal and Feed, and shall supply orders at low rates. Goods warranted, and delivered in the city free of charge. STEVENS & NORRIS, West Lake and Desplain streets.

WORDS AND MUSIC OF
ONE HUNDRED COMIC SONGS, 50 cents.
ONE HUNDRED SONGS OF SCOTLAND, 50 cts.
ONE HUNDRED SONGS OF IRELAND, 50 cents.
Copies by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington-st., Boston.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received until October 7th next, for grading about ten miles of the Kenosha, Rockford and Rock Island Railroad, in sections, or more, as may suit the convenience of Proposers. Payments will be made in cash. The profiles can be seen at the Engineer's Office at Geneva, and proposals made at any time previous to the 3d of October. A. E. CROMWELL. Geneva, September 27th, 1860.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of Stewart, Youle & Co., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. (Signed) W. SCOTT STEWART, GEO. YOULE, FRED. L. FAKE. Chicago, Sept. 28, 1860.

W. SCOTT STEWART,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING,
CHICAGO, ILL'S.

MICHIGAN AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We have several Lots of different sizes on Michigan Avenue south of Monroe street, which we will sell on very easy terms. HOSMER & PECK, No. 3 Masonic Temple.

SMITH'S PHILADELPHIA Mince Meat, put up in small jars, from 25 cents to $1.25, made of good material, ready for use; can be procured from the following Family Grocers: [illegible] Doggett & Bassett, North Clark st.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE.—A very valuable flour Mill of brick, four stories, known as Britton Mill, at mouth of Mattewan River, one mile of Hudson River, in town of Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y. [illegible]

HANDBILLS, NOTICES, &c., [illegible] at the PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark Street.

WALL PAPERS.—
For the Fall Trade.
100........LAKE STREET........100
H. W. Andress.
The attention of buyers generally is invited to the extensive stock of
Paper Hangings,
Borders,
Decorations,
Window Shades,
Blue, Green and Buff, Paper Shades,
Cords and Tassels, Shade Fixtures, &c.
Now ready for the Fall Trade. The style, quality, [illegible] of the goods cannot be exceeded in this market. Paper Hanging in all its branches promptly and neatly executed by superior workmen, by contract or otherwise, at low rates. ANDRESS, 100 Lake st.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 Lake Street.
We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—
5,500 Boxes TIN PLATE,
7,000 Bdls SHEET IRON,
500 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
225 Casks SHEET ZINC,
10 Tons PIG TIN,
15,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 Setts TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
75 Casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 Doz AXES
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
50 Tons SASH IRONS,
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
Corner of State and Lake Streets.

NO. 111 LAKE STREET.—
D. B. COOKE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
BOOKSELLERS.
DEALERS IN
Law Books,
School Books,
Blank Books,
STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY.
Go there for your Bargains.
STRANGERS and COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find it to their advantage to call upon us for their supplies. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake st.

DRUGS, OILS, ALCOHOL, &C.
J. H. REED & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
144 and 146 Lake St.,
Have in Store, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
ALCOHOL, CAMPHINE,
BURNING FLUID, TURPENTINE,
WHALE OIL, SPERM OIL,
DOWNER'S and PORTLAND KEROSENE,
CARBON OIL, COAL OIL,
LARD OIL, LINSEED OIL,
Manufacturer's Goods, Soapmakers' Stock, &c., &c.

GREAT CARPET HALL
OF
Hollister & Wilkins,
135 & 137........LAKE STREET........135 & 137
[Up-Stairs.]
The Best Goods at Low Prices.

CARPETINGS.
Have on hand and offer for sale, of their own importation and of the best domestic manufacture, the largest and best assortment in the Northwest of Medallion, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine Ingrain, Extra Fine Ingrain, Cotton and Wool Ingrain, Wool Dutch, Scotch Hemps, Felt, Venetian, Tapestry Ingrain, Body Brussels and Stair Carpetings, all of the greatest variety of prices and patterns; comprising the largest, best and most choice assortment ever brought to Chicago, and which they offer at the lowest possible prices.

OIL CLOTHS.
Of these we offer a large and unrivaled assortment, [illegible]

MATTINGS AND RUGS.
Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting both white and checked, one, one-and-a-quarter, one-and-a-half yards wide; Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels and Tufted Rugs, Cocoa Jute Manilla, Brush, Skeleton, Adelaide and Sheep Skin Mats of the greatest variety in size and pattern.

CURTAIN GOODS.
French Brocatelle, Satin Delaines, French Printed Lastings, Reps, Cloths, Damask and Moreens, Embroidered Lace, Curtains in pairs and by the yard, [illegible] Cords, Gimp Bands, Curtain Gimps, [illegible] Buff, Green and Blue Shade Hollands in all widths, together with Bray's Patent Spring Fixtures, Balance Fixtures, [illegible] Pulleys and Brackets, Shade Cords and Tassels.

FURNISHING GOODS.
Table Linens in patterns and by the yard, Linen Napkins and Doylies, Marseille Quilts, Linen and Cotton Sheetings of all widths, Linen and Cotton Pillow Casings, Towels, Crash, Piano and Table Covers, Embossed and Printed, and Embossed Furniture Chintz, together with a large assortment of Free Picture Cords and Tassels.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Spreads, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Foot Stools, Billiard Cloths, Enameled Cloths, Curled Hair [illegible], Bed Ticks and Excelsior by the bale, Springs, Webbing, Bed Lace, Mattress Tufts and Twines for Upholsterer's use.

Prime Live Geese Feathers.

Hollister & Wilkins'
GREAT CARPET HALL.
135 & 137....Lake Street, (up-stairs,)....135 & 137

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.
99 . . Clark Street. . . 99
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS,
PIANOS TO RENT.
Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
S. T. SUIT'S
Premium Old Bourbon Whisky.
This Whisky is pronounced by all good judges the best manufactured, and the manner in which [illegible] from the distiller precluding the possibility of adulteration in transit, we can assure our patrons of its purity. Sold only in this city by
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists and Pharmaceutists, 202 Randolph street.

SMITH & PRINDLE
Would call the attention of the public to their large stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of
ESQUIMAUX, MOSCOW AND CASTOR BEAVERS,
Of various colors, for Overcoats or Business Coats, French, English, Scotch and American Cassimeres, for Pants and Suits, Velvets, Silks and Cashmere
VESTINGS,
Of the latest and most desirable styles. Broadcloths and Doeskins of all grades, all of which will be sold by the yard or made into garments of the latest style and warranted to give satisfaction. Their stock of
Furnishing Goods
Is also complete, [illegible]
SMITH & PRINDLE, No. 121 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

PIG IRON AND COAL.
250 Tons No. 1 Central City Pig Iron.
100 " " Gartsherrie (Scotch) Pig Iron.
100 " " Glengarnock (Scotch) Pig Iron.
50 " " Coltness (Scotch) Pig Iron.
500 " Best quality Sugar Loaf Lump Lehigh Coal.
To arrive and for sale in lots to suit.
A. E. NEELEY, 20 North Water street.

F. L. VINCENT & CO.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY,
103 Washington Street, 103
EAST OF CLARK,
CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Homoeopathic Medicines,
[illegible] Physicians'
OFFICE CHESTS AND POCKET CASES,
Sugar of Milk, Globules, Corks and Vials of every size, LABELS, ALCOHOL, HOMEOPATHIC BOOKS, ETC., ETC.
Agents for the American Wine Company.

TO THE LOVERS OF
GOOD TEAS AND COFFEES.
The Best and Cheapest at
STANTON'S
No. 48 Clark Street.
20 PER CENT CHEAPER THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
Wholesale and Retail.
The Best and Cheapest
HAVANA
SEGARS.
Try My Segars -- 10 For 25 Cts.
Try My Segars -- 8 For 25 Cts.
Try My Segars -- 7 For 25 Cts.
Try My Segars -- 6 For 25 Cts.
Try My Segars -- 5 For 25 Cts.
Try My Segars -- 4 For 25 Cts.
Try My Segars -- 3 For 25 Cts.
All Imported direct, and better for the Money than can be found ANYWHERE.

500 Pieces
MERRIMAC PRINTS
9 Cents per yard at Wholesale.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

250 Pieces Real English
BRUSSELS CARPETS.
90 Cents per Yard at Retail.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

400 PIECES
Hamilton and Pacific
DELANES.
17 1-2 Cents per Yard at Wholesale.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
WOOLEN YARNS,
WOOLEN HOSIERY,
BOYS' HAND-KNIT SOCKS,
INFANTS' WOOL HOSE,
New Worsted Goods,
THE SONTHEA SLEEVE,
RUSSIAN HOOD,
ESQUIMAUX FANS,
CHOICE MARIPOSAS,
Hoods, Mittens, Gaiters, Socks, &c.
HAIR NETS,
IN SILK, CHENILLE, AND WORSTED.
Commenced Slippers,
And Embroidery materials of all kinds.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 - LASALLE ST., - 41
Opposite Hoffman's Bank.

HOME MANUFACTURE.—
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Full Assortment and Richest Patterns, for sale at
EASTERN PRICES.

LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT
—AND—
Lantern Manufactory.
For Sale at Eastern Prices.
L. A. HAMBLEN & CO.,
47 & 49 State st.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL'S
Caloric Job Printing
ESTABLISHMENT.
BILL HEADS at low prices.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake street.
CIRCULARS, in tasty style.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake street.
BUSINESS CARDS, quick and cheap.
JONES PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake street.
LETTER HEADS AND ENVELOPES.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
Stationers and Blank Manufacturers.
122 Lake street.

PURE NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES.
HALSEY & KING,
AGENTS,
160........CLARK STREET........160
READ!—This may certify that we have received from Messrs. Halsey & King samples of
BOGEN'S CATAWBA BRANDY,
Of the Vintage of 1858, and that we have analysed the same, and can cheerfully recommend it as A PURE AND SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Catawba Brandy—EQUAL IF NOT SUPERIOR TO ANY OF THE IMPORTED BRANDIES OF THE SAME AGE. We have also received from their samples of JAQUES' SWEET WINES, which we have analysed, and found to be ENTIRELY FREE FROM ADULTERATION.
J. V. Z. BLANEY, } Chemists.
G. A. MARINER, }
Chicago, Aug. 25th, 1860.

177 · RANDOLPH-ST. · 177
Third Store East of Briggs House.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases.
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers, and others. [illegible] Wholesale and Retail Dealer, 177 Randolph street.

BIRD CAGES—BIRD CAGES!
Large Stock, Great Variety.
BREEDING, MOCKING BIRD and CANARY
BIRD CAGES,
Bird Baths, Cuttle Bone, Canary Seed, &c., &c.
Dealers are invited to examine our stock, [illegible]
H. C. Van Schaack, Jr., No. 27 State street, Chicago.
General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

1860. Boots & Shoes. 1860.
PEARSON & DANA,
40........LAKE STREET, (up-stairs)........40
Manufacturers and Jobbers in
Boots and Shoes,
Have now in store a full and complete stock which they offer to the Trade on the most favorable terms. [illegible]

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE.
No. 138 Lake Street.
[illegible]

THE LOVERS OF

TEAS AND COFFEES.

The Best and Cheapest at

ANTON'S

48 Clark Street.

NOT CHEAPER THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE AT

Wholesale and Retail.

The Best and Cheapest

HAVANA

CIGARS.

Segars -- 10 For 25 Cts.
Segars -- 9 For 25 Cts.
Segars -- 7 For 25 Cts.
Segars -- 6 For 25 Cts.
Segars -- 5 For 25 Cts.
Segars -- 4 For 25 Cts.
Segars -- 3 For 25 Cts.

Orders promptly attended to, and forwarded direct, and better for the Money than can be found ANYWHERE.

500 Pieces

PRIMAC PRINTS

Warranted not to crock, and to wash well, at 12½ cents per yard at Wholesale.

P. PALMER,

114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

50 Pieces Real English

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

Cheaper than ever before offered in this market, at 75 cents per Yard at Retail.

P. PALMER,

114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

400 PIECES

Hamilton and Pacific

DELAINES.

Choice Styles, at 12½ Cents per Yard at Wholesale.

P. PALMER,

114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

...HYR WORSTEDS,

...EN YARNS,

WOOLEN HOSIERY,

...P HAND-KNIT SOCKS,

INFANTS' WOOL HOSE,

... Worsted Goods.

...SEMA SLEEVE,

RUSSIAN HOOD,

ESQUIMAUX PANTS,

CHOICE MARIPOSAS,

... Mittens, Gaiters, Socks, &c.

HAIR NETTS,

... SILK, CHENILLE, AND WORSTED.

...mmenced Slippers,

And Embroidery materials of all kinds.

...TON & BURKITT,

61 - LASALLE ST., - 61

...me. Opposite Hoffman's Bank.

...ME MANUFACTURE.—

...VER PLATED WARE,

...d Assortment and Richest Patterns, for sale at

EASTERN PRICES.

...OMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT

...anufactory.

For Sale at Eastern Prices.

L. A. HASELDEN & Co.,

47 & 49 State st.

...NES, PERDUE & SMALL'S

...teric Job Printing

ESTABLISHMENT.

...HEADS at low prices.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

112 Lake Street.

...DULARS, in tasty style.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

112 Lake street.

...INESS CARDS, quick and cheap.

JONES PERDUE & SMALL

112 Lake street

...TER HEADS AND ENVELOPES.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

...tioners and Blank Manufacturers.

112 Lake street.

...URE NATIVE WINES AND

...BRANDIES.

...HALSEY & KING,

AGENTS,

...Clark Street.....160

...19:—This may certify that we have received from ...s. Halsey & King samples of

...OCKEN'S CATAWBA BRANDY,

...e Vintage of 1858, and that we have analyzed the ...and can cheerfully recommend it as A PURE AND ...ERIOR ARTICLE of Catawba Brandy—EQUAL ...OF SUPERIOR TO ANY OF THE IMPORTED ...NDIES OF THE SAME AGE. We have also re- ...d from their samples of JAQUES' SWEET WINES, ...d we have analyzed, and found to be ENTIRELY ...E FROM ADULTERATION.

...ago, Aug. 25th, 1860. [aug25-2m]

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.

Brown & Wilder,

49 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA.

Gas Fixtures.

The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns.

Five per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 50 cents per pound. sep-15-ly&eow

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

—AND—

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

...LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO,...51

...SAME No.—

Gas Fixtures and Brass Furniture,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

AND Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE!

Chemists supplied with Instruments of every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Re-Silvering done.

Manufactory 187 and 189 West Washington street. sep29-ly

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whiskey, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stomachic, as well as the most delightful beverage ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief and impart a new healthful tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Loss Of Appetite, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of Chills and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen. For sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 15 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

A. H. JOHNSON, General Agent.

S. S. LANDON, Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago. apr8-6eowly

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Squire's Compound Extract of Rose Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its sensitive properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. &O. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri. Sold by Jno. D. Park, 120 Lake st., Chicago. 27Tly&eow

Established, A. D. 1751.—Brandreth's Pills remove from the body, its excretions, the bowels, and the ways of the circulation, those dead matters, worn out body, which occasion that peculiar heavy feeling in pain, in the back, the head, the complexion, pills do not, act upon healthy parts, except to cleanse and purify. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life, and Brandreth's Pills should, therefore, be in every house-ready.

Dr. James Lull, of Pulaski, N. Y., writes, Aug. 31, 1859:

"I met with a man three weeks ago who had slightly slipped his finger two or three days before, which caused inflammation, and, as is usual in such cases, pain. To relieve him, the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest entirely. The hand was turning dark colored, and on the point of mortification. I put down a poultice, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life." Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal st., New York, and by all druggists.

Sold by GEORGE R. STANTON, General Western Agent, 48 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. sep7-ly&eow

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oliver, 48 (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Scalp Dressing Rooms, No. 28 Lake street, and examine some curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. jan-17

Education.

PALMER'S EVENING SCHOOLS, with Academy, 212 State street, third floor south of entrance on rear, will be opened by Dr. Palmer, assisted by Professor Bryant and a full corps of teachers, on Monday evening, Oct. 1st, at 7½ o'clock. Reading and Elocution, or Penmanship, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and Writing and Arithmetic, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Reading and Elocution, or Penmanship and Book-keeping, on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock. A good knowledge of Orthography, Reading and Writing is required in the right of every pupil. Terms, payable in advance—For all three studies, 15 00. For two studies, 12 00. For one study, 10 00. W. D. PALMER, Principal. sep27tw Price Ind

FRENCH LESSONS.—Mons. Alex. Colignard will commence next Monday, September 24, a course of French lessons, at his residence, No. 219, Rockinson street, where applications may be made for the classes will be formed. This afternoon and evening. A good teacher is desirously invited. Terms—Moderate. Open from one to two and from four to six. sep22-2w ALEX. COLIGNARD.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

AT SPRINGSIDE,

On Oswego Lake, two miles from Auburn, Cayuga Co., N.Y.

HENRY W. DWIGHT, Principal.
WILLIAM E. DEARE, Associate Principal.

Number of Pupils Limited to Twenty-Five.

TERMS, $300 per Annum—Payable in advance in quarterly payments of terms—Including Tuition, Board and Washing of Bedding and Towels. No extras, excepting for Instrumental Music, French and German, Books and Stationery.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D.D., President Hamilton College; Rev. Samuel Hunting, D.D., Auburn; Rev. James Hoyt, Rector Trinity Church, Auburn; Hon. Samuel Beardsley, Hon. Orville Dewey, D.D., Rev. Thomas Hastings, Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D., Rev. Dr. Fowler, Pastor Brick Presbyterian Church, Auburn; Rev. C. Lowrie, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Auburn; Rev. Thomas Merrick, Auburn; Hon. Millard Fillmore, Buffalo; Hon. Myron H. Clark, Canandaigua; Hon. Millard Fillmore, Buffalo; Hon. Myron H. Clark, Canandaigua; Hon. Ira Harris, Albany; Hon. Hamilton Fish, New York; Hon. Edward Haight, Esq., all of Albany; Hon. Thomas Dickson, Esq., Rochester; Hon. Norman B. Ward, Esq., Lockport, Ill. sep8-6m

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 2 Rue Fifth Avenue, New York,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20th. Mrs. Hoffman will be at home after that date, to receive visits from the applicants for admission to her establishment. Circulars may be had on application. sep15tw

F. G. BERTEAU'S FRENCH and ENGLISH SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, 102 & 104 Dearborn, corner of Adams, will commence on the 24th of September next, in view of the peculiar state of financial affairs, the Principal has come to great alterations and reductions in the terms of his new Circular, which may be obtained at the Subscription, or at Messrs. Griggs & Co.'s. sep 3-2m & 4t Lake.

YOUNG LADIES HIGH SCHOOL.

No. 62 Kalma Place,

BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND HARRISON STS.

The Fall Term of this Institution, conducted by the Misses BOYCE & BUTLER, will begin on Monday, Sept. 10th, 1860. sep7tf

---

Money and Exchange

MONEY.—Notes secured by real estate or other collateral, running ten days to six months.

Office—Store, Office and Lodging Rooms.
sep3-eod-1m E. F. SHERMAN, 91 Dearborn st.

MONEY TO LOAN

In Sums and for Terms to Suit.

BUSINESS PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

GRESCHEAM BROS.,

sep3 eod-1m Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms in this State,

CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,

sep3f eod-6m 125 Lasalle street.

MONEY LOANED

on first-class securities at the

Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,

NO. 62 CLARK STREET.

Three to Five Per Cent Loans a Specialty. Short Paper Discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts.

Any Bills wanted. sep15eod1y

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND,

IRELAND SCOTLAND,

And all other Countries in Europe.

The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making exchange on the principal cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amounts from £1 0 0 and upwards.

Bills on Europe cashed at the highest rates.

Advances made on grain warehouse receipts, and sales and purchases of produce to London and Liverpool.

CLEMHORST, LEKIE & CO.,

Bonded Commission Merchants,

sep16eod1f 88 Custom House Buildings, 33 S. La Salle st

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO

ERNST PRUSSING,

DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public.

NO. 6.....LARMON BLOCK.....NO. 6

sep8-1y N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

On New York.

Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to Chicago in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.

sep17tf-1m EMERY, GRIER, Telegraph Office.

Business Cards.

FRISBIE BROTHERS, Dealers IN HAY OF ALL KINDS, 1064 Lasalle and Prospect, at 45 Kinzie street. A large assortment always on hand and for sale in bags or small quantities. All persons wishing a good article are solicited to send their orders, which will be promptly filled, and delivered in any part of the city.

H. N. FRISBIE. [sep4tw] M. L. FRISBIE.

STILES & DEANE,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW

And Solicitors in Chancery.

Room ..., Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

T. S. STILES. [sep8-6m-tyl] WM. BROSS DEANE.

BLACKWELL & MATHIEU,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Rooms 4 & 5, No. 48 South Clark St.

Chicago, Ill.

S. S. BLACKWELL. [sep7-6m&tyl] J. N. MATHIEU.

A. D. BRADLEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Office—127 Dearborn street, corner Lasalle.

REFERENCES:—Hon. Grant Goodrich, Hon. O. Rahen, Hon. T. Hoyne, Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. J. Judd, Hon. D. Cornin, Esq., Samuel D. Ward, Esq., Charles Walker, Esq., Hon. A. Huntington, Hon. R. S. Hempstead, Esq. sep8 chil-6m-tyl

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

80 - Dearborn Street. - 80

CHAS. PAYSON.....WM. C. REYNOLDS.

REFERENCES:—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. R. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. H. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atkinson, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whitemarsh, Esqs., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whitemarsh, Esqs., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whitemarsh, Esqs

[Continued from First Page.]

ing was to have been used by the ...sumption of the Prince at New ...

The PRESS AND TRIBUNE building was illuminated. The Briggs House was finely illuminated throughout. A beautiful effect is colored lamps was secured at the clothing warehouse of Messrs. Huntington, Wadsworth & Parks, on Lake street. Other buildings and blocks were illuminated.

The procession began to move up Clark street from Twelfth street at about 7 P. M. Its entire line of march was through streets lined with vast crowds, the Wide Awakes marching from one to four deep. The procession by actual count was over six thousand, and that without completing many of the Wide Awake clubs who were by irresistible desire to be spectators of the scene left out of the ranks at all. The extreme length of march announced in the programme had the effect to deter many from joining in it. The spectacle as it was, was one brilliant and imposing hurrah demonstration. At the gathering of yesterday was the largest political rally that ever took place in the Northwest, so the torchlight procession of last evening, that followed the rally, was the largest ever known in the country.

We indulge below in no knowledge of the ...ous compliments paid the PRESS AND TRIBUNE by the Democratic Clubs in passing in front of our establishment and giving rousing cheers, which we accept as endorsing our course and position as the exponent of the principles underlying the immense response of the people to the calls of yesterday.

Thirty-six hundred dollars and Roman candles were fired from the roof of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE building as the procession passed.

All along the line, and from sidewalks and buildings Roman candles were kept firing, and rockets were momentarily sent up from different places in the city. The procession occupied a little over an hour in passing a given point and was upwards of three miles long. We give the following as the several organizations and representations comprising

THE PROCESSION:

Mounted Twelfth Ward Wide Awakes, Capt. Barker.

Chicago Fusees Wide Awakes, Capt. Osborne, with a ...ge pine cone, or many-tube lights, designed by Frank Smith, and made by Thayer & Gilmore. This club were headed by the Chicago Light Guard Band.

The second club was that of J. K. G. Forest, Clerk of the Recorder's Court, in red and neutral costume, as the "Kingdom of the Supreme," accompanied this fine club like that in the field at the Wide Awakes of the North-west, and the excellent music and corps of drum majors added much to the appearance of the club.

Springfield Wide Awakes, Capt. J. Johnson, Commander, and accompanied by the Springfield City Band.

Wheaton (Dupage Co.) Wide Awakes, Capt. Smith, with militia band, and bearing a flag with motto: "Well put on the top rail, on the 6th of November, 'fasten with the motto "Here will not rot the rail." Another flag with the motto: "Freedom is our Watchword."

Delegation from Worthington's Ambition of Chicago.

Wide Awakes, Chicago, Capt. Sargent, carrying a large new flag with a fine likeness of Lincoln upon it.

Michigan City Wide Awakes, Capt. Hadley, bearing a large flag and a banner, accompanied by the Michigan City band.

Naperville Wide Awakes, Capt. Chapman, with fife and drum band.

Wheaton Wide Awakes, Capt. Chandler, bearing banner, and iron pageant "Lincoln and Hamlin."

De Kalb Wide Awakes, Capt. Joslin, bearing a fine flag and two large lanterns.

Mounted DuPage Rangers, Capt. Kimball.

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Wheaton Wide Awakes, Capt. Chandler, bearing banner, and iron pageant "Lincoln and Hamlin."

De Kalb Wide Awakes, Capt. Joslin, bearing a fine flag and two large lanterns.

Mounted DuPage Rangers, Capt. Kimball.

South Chicago Wide Awakes, Capt. Harding, with militia band.

Madison Wide Awakes, Capt. Crocker, bearing banner, and iron pageant "Lincoln and Hamlin."

Hyde Park Wide Awakes, Capt. Lord. They had a banner with a fine likeness of Lincoln upon it, and the inscription: "Free Homes to Actual Settlers," "Freedom National, Slavery Sectional," "Lincoln and Liberty," "Lincoln and Union"—We maintain them all against open enemies or secret foes."

Shumberg (Kane Co.) Wide Awakes, Capt. Stevens.

Plainfield (Will Co.) Wide Awakes, Capt. Parsons.

Byron (Ogle Co.) Wide Awakes, Capt. Parsons.

Wentworth Wide Awakes, Capt. Gough.

Janesville (Wis.) Wide Awakes, Capt. McLean. They carried a banner with the inscription:

"Poor patience soon is rudely torn,
When tyranny comes the Union to scorn."

And transparency—"Honest Old Abe, the Peoples' Man."

"Liberty and Union."

Seventh Ward Seward Club, Capt. Miller. They had banner with inscription:

"Liberty and Union first forever,
Extended yet upon none."

They also had a handsome wagon, with a log hut, and beautifully trimmed with evergreens and flowers, containing three young "Wide Awakes."

Speed's Wide Awakes, Capt. Speed.

In the procession was also a four-some wagon containing Germans from the 7th Ward, with lathe, anvil, &c., at which they were at work.

THE PRIZE BANNER.

A superb silk banner, costing $100, had been prepared by our Chicago Wide Awakes, to be presented to the Wide Awake company from abroad present in the largest numbers, in proportion to the town rote of each at the last general election. This was to be awarded at the close of the parade at the Court House square, and there the Wide Awakes commenced gathering about 8 o'c. They made a brilliant and beautiful appearance, drawn up with their torches in solid phalanxes on the south front of the Court House.

The committee appointed to award the prize banner to the Wide Awakes consisted of H. T. Steele, Samuel Hoard, John H. Kinzie.

Assistant Marshals Brosh, Bross and Chadbourne reported to the above committee the names of each club competing for the banner, the number of members in each club, their distance found to be in the procession, and the Republican votes in the town or city which they respectively represented. This comparison resulted in the award of the banner to the Wide Awake Club of Lamarpeer, LAKE COUNTY, Capt. R. H. French, mustering 73 men on a Republican vote of 63 at the last State election.

The announcement was received with great applause. Other banners and delegations from Janesville, Elgin, Dupage's Grove, Ottawa, Aurora, Rockford, Washington, Jacksonville, Dekalb, and other points, joining in the cheers that greeted this well deserved award.

The superb banner bears an inscription on a ...

THE BANNER, BY THE WIDE AWAKES.

(Front view of a Wide Awake Procession)

THE WIDE AWAKES OF CHICAGO.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

(A FACT)

REPUBLICAN VOTE.

The banner was presented in a neat and appropriate speech by Hon. T. B. Arnold, and received in charge by Col. French. Frank Lombard followed with a short but telling speech, and the Wide Awakes gave three hearty cheers for it.

The closed the scenes of an evening following, but a day long to be remembered in this city and the North-west. Many of the Wide Awake clubs returned home by special trains last evening.

Owen Lovejoy

The subject to speak upon in Aurora in the pending canvass—at South Bend, Friday Oct. 5th.

TELEGRAPH INSTRUCTIONS.—Yesterday the Institute was addressed by Mr. Eberhart, on the "Duties of Teachers," and adjourned until Wednesday. On Wednesday and Thursday forenoons Dr. Lowell Mason will lecture on music, and on Thursday the Institute will be addressed by Hon. H. Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Schools.

The Institute is held at Junction Station, and special trains for the accommodation of the Institute will run out at 8:55 A. M., and 2 and 7:30 P. M., returning at 10 A. M. and 4 and 9:30 P. M. Fare $70 each to members; to others ten cents.

☞ We are glad to note that Life Insurance is rapidly gaining favor, and hope soon to see it become as universal in this country as it already had in Europe. The protection are heralded upon the most extensive data of science, and the protection is one of the noble, benevolent enterprises of these modern times. We remark this as call attention to the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of the State of Wisconsin, which within two years has grown up to be one of the successful institutions of our enterprising West. It has patrons and agents among the prominent men in all the principal places throughout the North-west. There is no longer any need of sending money for Life Insurance East for investment, when it can be as safely and more profitably invested here at home, thus giving Western men the benefit of their superior climate and higher rate of interest. The officers are S. S. Daggett, President; A. W. Kellogg, Sec'y; and H. B. Wilson, Gen'l Agent. The officers and trustees are old residents and well and widely known. Office southwest corner of Main and Wisconsin streets, Milwaukee.

PROF. MITCHELL'S LECTURES—GOOD NEWS FOR YOUNG CHICAGO.—We learn that children and scholars under 15 years of age will be admitted to these instructive lectures at half price, both for the course and single lectures.

We venture the assertion that the scholars of our high and grammar schools will learn more practically of astronomy by attending these lectures than by supplying themselves a whole year in the ordinary way. We make this assertion with all deference to the high standing of our schools. Remember the first lecture will be given on Friday evening next.

FIRE.—About nine o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the corner room of the third story of the block on the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, occupied by Messrs. Culver, Page & Hoyne as an extensive Book Binding and Blank Book Manufactory. It burned fiercely for some minutes, until the steam fire engines got at work, when it was speedily gotten under. The chief loss will be from water thrown. The building belongs to Davison. The parties are all insured.

The firm desires to announce that this accident will delay their orders for a few days only, and they will then be able to continue their business as usual.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S LAW BOOK.—We are glad to learn that Bryant & Stratton have made arrangements for this subject. It is to be prepared by Amos Dean, L. L. D., Professor of Law in the University of Albany. The work is designed for the Professional Classes of College Students, Merchants and Universities, and will contain 600 pages. It is now in press and will be out by the 1st of Nov. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE.—The corner stone of the New Jerusalem Church, on Adams street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, will be laid to-morrow afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, with appropriate ceremonies.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC FESTIVAL.—The Festival at Metropolitan Hall opened well and auspiciously yesterday, and will be continued to day. It is a success, and will prove so in every respect.

☞ See advertisements of three cargoes of lumber for sale by A. J. Steele.

The schooner Lavant's cargo is at Randolph street bridge this morning, for sale.

HOUR FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the Home this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. E. F. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

☞ See advertisement of three cargoes of lumber for sale by A. J. Steele.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION.

The Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence its twenty-first annual session this morning at 9 A. M., in the First M. E. Church of this city, on the corner of Clark and Washington streets.

The audience room of the newly-erected edifice is admirably adapted to the purpose, the pews being arranged in a half circle around the pulpit, and gradually ascending to the walls. This plan has been found superior to any other for many hearers by large audiences, and is the one adopted in our best public halls and places of amusement. The number in official attendance upon this Conference not being large, there will be ample accomodation for the many who may desire to see the quiet workings of a body which includes half of the ministry and laity and a portion of the Conference, their rejected authority is at an end.

The Bishop will preside, assisted by Rev. Edmund Peltate; but the doctrine that a man "once a Bishop, is always a Bishop," forms no part of the Methodist creed; so that Bishop is a lay-member under the Conference, and is subject to and is therefore to be tried by same. In this respect, the Methodist Episcopal Church is far more democratic than any other, each one of whom is his peer. Their distinction is that of office, not of power. They are regarded as first among equals, and are elected and ordained by them, for convenience sake, to perform important duties.

GENERAL AND ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The General Conference is the highest authority in the Methodist Church. It is held every four years in four years, and is composed of one bishop and one delegate from each annual Conference, and one lay delegate from each Conference. A delegate is elected by the members of each annual Conference, and a certain representation of the General Conference, and one lay